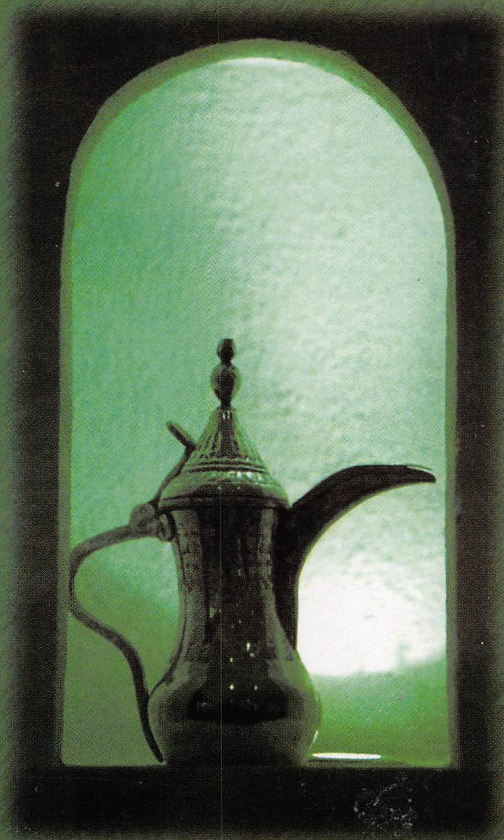


Basics of Islam

Safia Iqbal



PART 5



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Basics of Islam

A TEXT-BOOK OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

PART 5



SAFIA IQBAL

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Principal

The Scholar School

New Delhi

Al Asr Publications

India

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Publisher's Note

Today's child is endowed with hi-tech and multi-dimensional media so that he can acquire a much needed balanced education. However, books remain the basic tool amongst the plethora of media for education. The market is flooded with all types of children books which, ultimately, influence the development and attitude of a child.

All societies envisage and foster the development of their own version of children's literature. This highly motivated and pre-planned literature is aimed at affecting and changing a child's character and vision.

Keeping this scenario in the background, we need to agree that since ages, we have discarded the actual educational needs of our children. It remains a strange paradox that on one hand, we want our children to be well-aware of Islamic values, yet, on other, we helplessly observe our children devouring books that are blatantly unIslamic.

Our children read about mythologies and fables that are least desirable. The outcome of our negligence towards the need to provide meaningful literature to our children is causing immense mental stress within the child and still, the society has the nerve to lament that our children are drifting away from the faith!

Due to the vacuum created by the absence of the right kind of reading material, our children are exposed to literature that imbibes negative values in them. If we want our next generation to be exemplary, then every care must be taken to build a solid foundation now.

Al Asr Publications is engaged in promoting Muslim children's literature. These series of textbooks, keeping in mind the requirements of Muslim children are a viable tool for incorporating higher Islamic values in the child that encourage him to change his passive attitude to Islam to an active one.

These series will allow our children to use this tool rather than be used by it.

We will appreciate criticism and suggestions coming in from any direction. Strenuous efforts are constantly being made to enhance the value of the contents of each publication, a policy that will be pursued persistently.

PREFACE

This series presents a study of Islam in an attractive and comprehensive way. Islamic studies must enable the student to view Islam in all its aspects and accept it as a way of life; and that is what this series does. Through it, the student observes the impact of Islam on life as a whole and does not confine it to just a limited study of Islamic jurisprudence only.

The book guides the student in the various activities of his little world at school, at home and in the environment around him. A complete guide to correct behaviour and etiquette in the various stages and fields of life, this series moulds the student's attitude and becomes his trusted companion through his school and college days, the transitional and delicate period of his teens and in life's winter too.

It not only presents the do's and don'ts but also refines the habits and manners, creating a rich and endearing personality. It is an invaluable teaching-aid for teachers and parents too. The success of this book depends considerably on the teacher's ability to discuss in depth each concept with the student and ensure that he not only understands it but accepts and implements it as well. The process of learning includes knowing, understanding, accepting and doing or implementing a concept. The spirit and message of each new fact must permeate the student's personality and form his attitude and must also go into his daily life by turning that concept into action. The teacher must, through her follow-up interaction, insist on this to draw the maximum benefit from the book.

A sure key to success, this series, in a graded form and in the student's own vocabulary, is a complete course in grooming and etiquette.

May 2001,
New Delhi

Safia Iqbal

TO THE ISLAMIC STUDIES TEACHER

Dear Teacher,

Assalamualaikum.

You have the important role to make this subject a popular success with the students. The teacher's job is not just to transfer printed pages to the child but to transfer them in a particular fashion. It is challenging and rewarding. No other job gives so much job-satisfaction as teaching a child, for you can see the results of your efforts immediately unfolding in the child. You don't have to wait for results as in other jobs. The changes moving like currents in the child along with your teaching are exciting and rewarding for the teacher.

The teaching of Islamic Studies as a regular subject in schools and colleges, is most important in a person's education. The need for drawing up fresh books in the subject to suit modern schools and students, is unquestionable. Since years, it was being felt that there was something basically wrong with the method of our religious teaching. The existing text-books in Islamic Studies and Theology stress more on rituals and jurisprudence (*Fiqh*). The importance of these, of course, cannot be denied. They are necessary but at the right stage. Stress must first be laid on morals and a change of heart. We all agree that Islam is not a religion of rituals but it is a complete way of life. Therefore, this must be reflected in our religious teaching.

The purpose of education is actually to develop, guide, direct and channelise a child's powers and instincts, talents and emotions in the right direction and to form an attitude in him. The purpose of Islamic teaching is not just to convey knowledge on Islam and Islamic history but to tune the child's natural powers, instincts, talents and emotions along Islamic lines and values.

Now, let us see how the Quran and the Sunnah guide us in this matter of methodology of Islamic teaching. All the earlier Surahs revealed in Makkah initially dealt in simple, short and effective words with morals, basics, *Tauheed*, *Aakhirah*, *Risalah*, *Honesty*. God-consciousness, kindness, treatment of the poor and orphans, etc. The hearts and minds were influenced and changed first. The emotions were moved first. The basic beliefs were set right first. All the commands relating to rules, number of *salat*, *fasting*, *Haj*, *Eid-salat*, *Hejab*, wine-prohibition, *zakat*, *tayammum*, succession laws, war-rules, etc., were given in the Madinite Surahs mostly. Here lies the clue for us too in the method of religious teaching. The Prophet (S.A.W.) too first changed the hearts and minds of people. Only when this was done, did he introduce them to the details.

You too must follow this method to be successful. Do not expect to teach the child the entire Islamic knowledge, history, *fiqh* or Quran commentary and its meanings in the few years of his life at school. Your job is to change, move and affect his heart and mind about basic beliefs like *Tauheed*, a deep awareness of *Aakhirah* as a reality and a deep attachment for *Risalah*. Your job is to form an attitude. When the growing student feels the zeal and flame of *Iman* — burning inside him, he will himself search out advanced details of Islamic Studies and steps into higher zones of knowledge even after school. When he does this you are successful. For the present, your work is to kindle the fire of curiosity and satisfy it by lighting the flame of *Iman*, forming a basic attitude of values and giving him a practical understanding of *Tauheed*, *Aakhirah* and *Risalah* and good habits.

Now, a few tips on the actual teaching of Islamic studies as a special subject will, we hope, prove most helpful to you in the classroom.

1. Islamic Studies, as a subject, is not meant to memorize facts as in other subjects but the aim is to affect and influence the heart, mind and personality. Hence, the subject being different from others, its approach and teaching-method too must be different. The Islamic Studies (or say I.S. for convenience) period must be a welcome period for the children. You must see that the usual question-answer-notebook- atmosphere is not there. There must be a relaxed atmosphere in the class and the students must sit in a free and relaxed manner. This does not mean that it must be a period of fun. However, the students must feel - "Oh"! This is the best period. No burden, no written work, no pressure."

Remember again, the purpose is to move the students' hearts and to address their minds. The personality change will then follow automatically and their inclinations will naturally flow towards desired ends.

2. The I.S. period must be associated with pleasant things. What is more pleasing to a child than the recess? The I.S. period must be preferably kept before the lunch break when the children associate it with the recess.
3. There must be no note books or written work in any class at all. The subject must be taught and studied orally.
4. Examinations in the subject must be oral upto Std. IV but written from Std. V onwards. The question and answers under the title 'Can you remember' must constitute 95 per cent of the examination paper. The stories under the title of 'Morals' are only for discussion and not for examinations.

5. Teaching method:
 - A. Introduce and explain the title and main concept of the lesson briefly in 3 minutes.
 - B. This should be followed by reading of the lesson by the teacher in Std. I to IV and by the students, in turns from Std. V onwards.
 - C. Give the meaning of difficult words in between the reading.
 - D. Explain briefly after one or two paragraphs.
 - E. Senior students above Std. V must not be disturbed or interrupted often with long explanations while the reading is going on as they must be allowed to absorb the ideas of the text freely.
 - F. After the reading, discuss the questions and answers under 'Can you Remember'? These are for memorization.
 - G. The moral at the end of each lesson must be read by the teacher and explained by her in classes below Std. V. The same can be read by the students of Std. V onwards but explained by the teacher.
 - H. An important point in connection with the question asked at the end of each moral story: Leave it to the class to answer it. Give 2 minutes of silence for the students to think up an answer. Then, when the students give their answers, tactfully guide the class on to the correct answer by questions and remarks. There can be many right answers to a question at the end of these moral stories. But the correct answer is that which is related to the title or main concept of the lesson. In the end, give the correct answer related to the main concept of the lesson. For example, if the lesson is on 'Kindness', the answer to each moral in that lesson must be related to kindness.
6. Follow up the text ideas in the class later too by reminding the children lovingly of a good habit or idea mentioned in the book if a child is found doing something undesirable. Honesty, if taught in the book, must be insisted upon in the class too. Etiquette which is taught in the book, must be implemented in the class too. Trust and faith in Allah, belief in the Prophets and angels must be strengthened by remarks about them later too very practically. For example, if a child lies or steals, ask her: "Does not Allah see you? What will you tell the Prophet (S.A.W.) about this action when you meet him at *Kausar*?" Relate the 3 concepts of *Tauheed*, *Aakhirah* and *Risalah* to practical life thus.
7. Very important is the point that — you must relate good values with pleasant experiences and joy, and bad values and concepts like *Halal*, *hasanat*, good deeds, sacrifice, heaven, salat, fasting, honesty, etc., these must be accompanied by smiles, expression of joy, mention of toffees, hobbies, picnics, excitement, games, praise and love for those who are good. But, when *haram* ways, *hell*, *sins*, *Shirk*, bad manners, cheating, lying, love of the world are explained, these must be accompanied by and associated by unpleasantness, disgust, hate, pain, sense of loss, mention of punishment and criticism of sinners. Express clearly that the good ones are loved and the bad ones are hated by everyone. Thus, the child will retain for life an association of bad deeds with bitterness and good deeds with happiness and peace.
8. In order to be successful in teaching Islamic Studies, you must first practice the ideas presented in the lessons and be a God-fearing and pious Muslim. Only then will your words have the desired effect on the students. In other words, you will have to alter your life first to match what you teach if you are to alter the children's lives.
9. One-third of the last lesson (Understanding the Quran) must be taught in every term. The lesson must be spread out over the periods.
10. In the beginning of every period daily 5 minutes must be spent on this last lesson. Only two Arabic words must be put up, one by one, on the black-board in **BOLD** letters with Urdu or English translation and must be repeated for 5 minutes to register the words and meanings. The usual planned lesson may then be taught after that.
11. The Quranic verses in the book must be recited clearly by the teacher and then by the students.
12. Please use simple language while explaining the meaning of the Quranic verses and *hadees*.
13. Many things like *Duas* and *Suras* are for memorization BUT these should be memorized after their meaning and central idea has been explained fully and simply.
14. The main purpose of Islamic studies is to make the children practising Muslims. So, discuss with them how to apply Islamic teachings to everyday life. EXPLAIN how you yourself apply these teachings in daily life. This will guide them and will give them an example as to how to practice Islam in deeds.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال قال النبي
 صلى الله عليه وسلم من سره أن يسحب الله له عند الشدائد والكرب
 فلنعم الدعاء في الرخاء وقال عليه الصلاة والسلام لا أكمل كلاماً
 إذا قلته أذهب الله ما أهلك وقضى عنك دينك قال إذا أصبحت وأمسيت اللهم ابني أعوذ بك
 من الهمة والكوى وأعوذ بك من العجز والكسل وأعوذ بك من الخيل والجبن وأعوذ بك من غلبة الدين
 وقهر الرجال وقال عليه الصلاة والسلام ألا نبوت أسئمتكم إلا وهو يحسن الظن بالله وعن أم
 معبد الخريجية في وصفها الرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم حين مر بجمعة مهاجرة
 ظاهر الوضوء أبيض الوجه حسن الخلق **محمد** لم يعبه بخله ولم يزره بسعفه وسبه فستد
 في عينه نغم وفي انفه وصف بها وفي صدره سهل وفي عنقه سلعاء في حوز
 أبكل أرح أقرن شديد سواد الشعر إذا سمعت تلاوة أوقار وأنت كالمعلاة البهاء
 أجمل الناس وأبهاهم من عبيدهم وأحسنه وأحلاه من قريب حلو المنطق فصل
 لا ترز ولا هدر كان منقطعاً جزرات نظن يحدون لغيره ربيعة غصن بين
 غصنين لم يرقاء يحمون به إذا قال سمعوا لقوله صلى الله عليه وسلم
 كتبه ورخرقه محمد الثوري بالسطر قهت في ربيع الثاني سنة
 الهجرة النبوية المباركة

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم والصلاة والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم أما بعد فقد ألبت صلاة الوضوء المباركة
 بطلال سيد محمد قوري رسول النبي على الأضواء العونية ولما ألبت من خلوص وبت في طلب هذه الرخصة الشريفة
 أذنت للتركت استمركت بكثرة فحتمه الإجازة بحضور جماعة من الخطاطين وتمليك أدي الحاج مهدي الجبور ولا ممل
 القدير ك الله النبي محمد بن الحسن المعروف بالسعد من أرباب الأئمة الأئمة الأئمة من أرباب مهدي الجوري غير الله لنا
 طبع في القومين كتب في سنة ١٣٢٢ هـ

Bismillah Ir Rahman Ir Raheem

1. YOUR THIRD LETTER



Dear children,

Assalamu alaikum.

This is my third letter to you. In my second letter, I had promised to write to you again. How are you? I hope you have spent the last year in a good way. You are now beginning a new year of studies at your school.

With the new year, I place a new book in your hands. I am sure you will enjoy reading it. Reading is a good habit. It is the best way to get knowledge. Books are our wonderful friends. They do not leave us.

In this book, we will talk about many matters and many people. We will also talk about our wonderful world, about Him Who made the world.

When someone gives us a gift, what do we do? We thank that person. We use that gift with love and care. We also give a gift in return. Allah gave us the beau-

tiful gifts of life, a wonderful body and mind and this beautiful world. So, we thank Him. How do we thank Him? We use His gifts carefully with love. We use them as He wants us to use them. We use our life, our body and mind and this world in just the way He told us to use.

We also thank Him by remembering Him and His love for us. When we are alone, we talk to Him in our own words and thank Him for everything He gave us. We thank Him for His greatest gifts — Islam and the Quran. We thank Him for guiding us and showing us the beautiful, pure way of living.

Dear children! We talk to Allah about many big and small matters. Sometimes, we praise Him. Sometimes, we ask for guidance and knowledge. When we are afraid, we ask for His protection. We often ask Allah to give us the things we need. Sometimes we weep. Sometimes, we say “Sorry” for having done something wrong. Yes, we talk about everything to Allah.

Allah is always near us and hears us. Believe me, dear children, Allah is very happy to listen to our words.

The best way to talk to Allah is through the *Salat* or prayer. When our dear Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) went for *Meraj* or ascension to the heavens, Allah gave him a gift to take back for the people. This gift was *Salat* or prayer. How kind Allah is! He showed us the proper way to talk to Him, to praise and worship Him.

Dear Children! Use this lovely gift of prayer well. If you do so, you will be happy in life. *Insha-Allah*, I will write again to you.

Wassalam.

Your friend

Aunt Ayesha

Aunt Ayesha

N.B: Write a reply to Aunt Ayesha in your fair book.

ALLAH

MY LORD

ISLAM

MY RELIGION

QURAN

MY BOOK

KABAH

MY QIBLA

MUHAMMAD

S.A.W.

MY PROPHET

MY KALIMAH

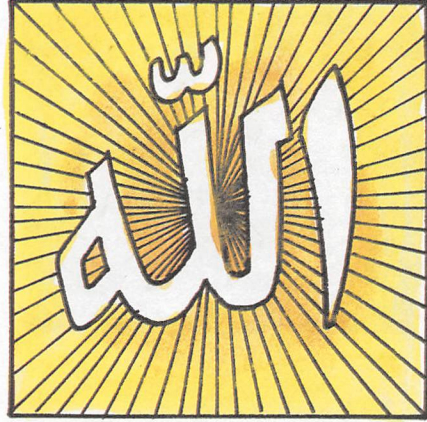
LA ILAHA ILLALLAH
MUHAMMAD-UR-
RASOOLULLAH

2. ALLAH

Who is Allah?

Allah is the Creator of this world.

We are all His creations.



There is a story about a group of people who did not believe in Allah. They wanted to prove that they were right. They confined a little girl in a big room. Nobody was allowed to talk to the girl. Nobody could visit her. She was given food, water, toys, clothes and everything she needed. But nobody spoke a word to her. She never heard words like prayer, Allah or mosque. Slowly, she grew up. One day, a group of people saw her with closed eyes, sitting in a corner. Her hands were raised and she was silent. They asked her what she was doing. The girl replied, "I am thanking Him Who made this beautiful world, these things, these lovely flowers and this food."

The group of people listened to her and now they had to admit that Allah existed. The little girl was set free.

Allah is Eternal. He was always there. He will always be there, He made everything. The tiniest thing on earth came into existence not by itself. It was made by Him.

Who made the shoes you wear?

The cobbler.

Who made the dress you wear?

The tailor.

Who made the chair?

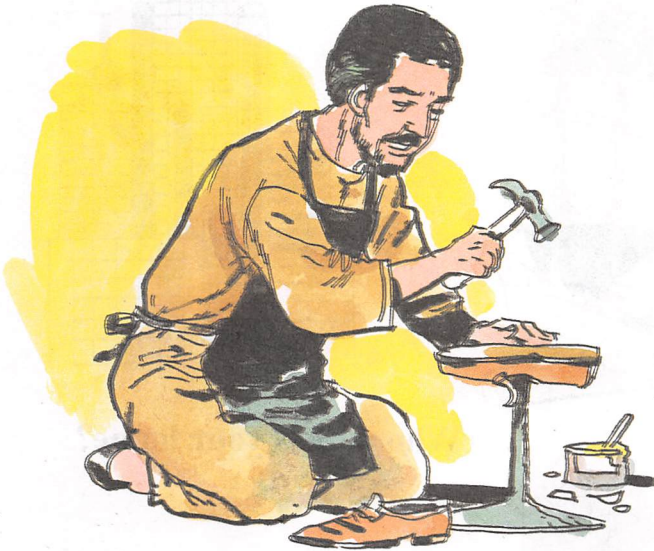
The carpenter.

Who made your house?

The engineer.

Who made today's dinner?

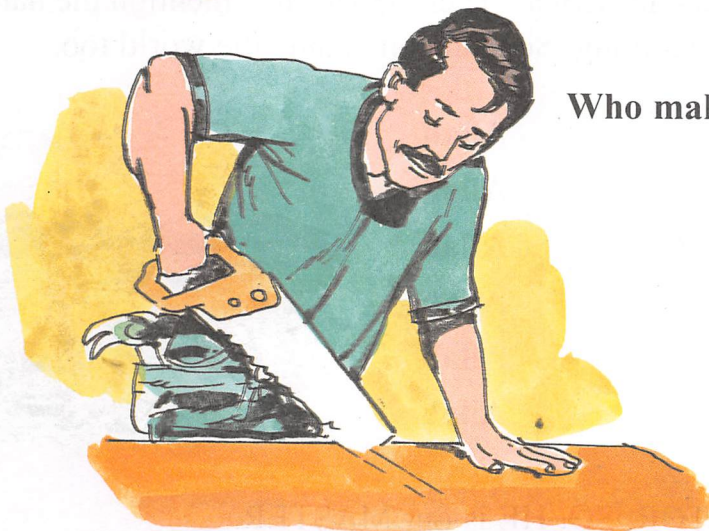
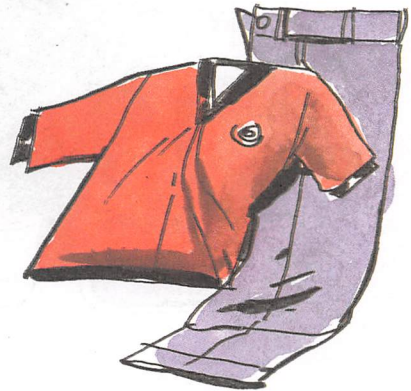
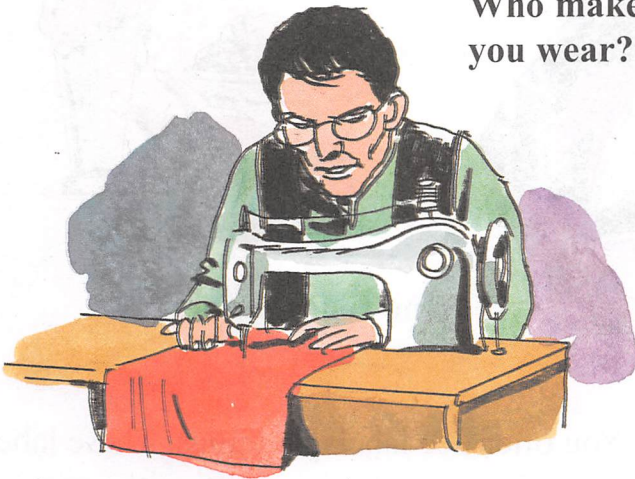
Your mother.



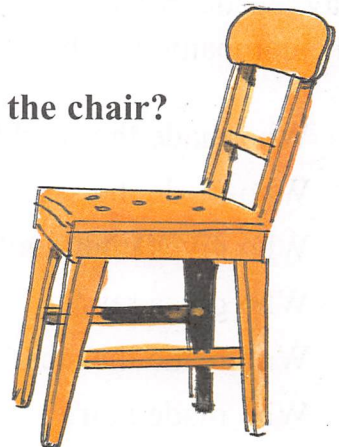
Who makes the shoes
you wear?



Who makes the dress
you wear?



Who makes the chair?





Who makes your home?



Who cooks dinner?

Everything is made by someone. You often see labels on things. These labels say 'Made in Japan' or 'Made in Africa'. These labels also mention the name of the company which made that thing. So, someone made the world too.

Who made the world?

Allah

Who made the skies?

Allah

Who gives night and day?

Allah

Who gives rain?

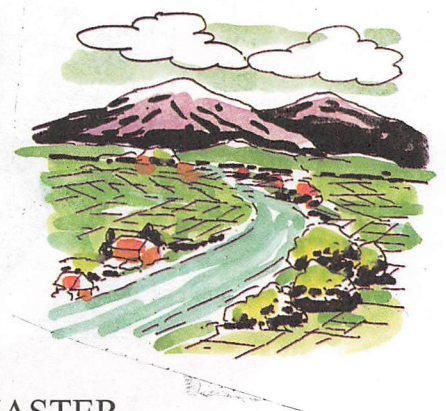
Allah

Who made the stars?

Allah

Who made you?

Allah



ALLAH IS OUR CREATOR. SO, HE is our MASTER.

When you make a paper ball, you say that it is your ball because you made it. Allah made us and the whole world. So, He is our Master, our only Master.

Allah is One.

He has no partner.

He has no father or mother.

He has no child.

There is none like Him.

He is One, the Only one.

This idea that Allah is One and our Only Master is called *Tauheed*.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Who is Allah?*

Allah is the Creator of this world.

2. *What is our relationship to Allah?*

We are all His creatures and servants and He is our Master.

3. *Why is Allah our Master?*

Allah is our Master because He made us and the world.

4. *Does Allah have a partner, father or mother?*

No. Allah has no partner, father or mother.

5. *Who is our best friend?*

Our best friend is Allah.

6. *Whom should we love most?*

We should love Allah most.

7. *Who made Allah?*

Nobody made Allah. He was always present.

Morals

1. A class-mate tells you that he cannot understand how Allah is the Creator of everything. Explain to him and prove to him that Allah made everything.

2. Zaid incurs a heavy loss in his cloth shop. He cannot bear to see his family in poverty. So, he kills himself. Can you give a reason why Zaid was wrong to take his life? Was his life 'his'?
3. Talat is a college student. He falls into bad habits like smoking, roaming, reading bad books and wasting time. He says, "It is my life. It is my time. I will do whatever I like with my life and time. Why is Talat wrong? What must he do now?"
4. A girl has the habit of reading in poor light. She reads a lot and secures first rank in the class. She does not eat well. Her health starts failing. She still reads in very poor light. Soon, her eye-sight starts failing. She does not care. She is happy with her first rank. Does she have the right to treat her eyes and health badly? What must she do?



3. SURAH AL IKHLAS

REVEALED IN MAKKAH

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. Say: He is Allah, the One and Only. ○ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ○
2. Allah, the Eternal, the Absolute ○ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ○
3. He gives no birth nor was He born. ○ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ ○
4. And there is none like Him. ○ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ○

Dear Children,

The non-believers once asked the Prophet (S.A.W.), “Who is your God and what is He like?” This *Surah* was revealed in reply to this question. This *Surah* tells us that Allah is our Master, that He is One, the Only One. There is none like Him. It also tells that Allah is Eternal and everlasting. He is absolute and does not depend on anyone. We all depend on Him. He has no offspring and He is nobody’s offspring. Nobody is greater than Him. Nobody is like Him. In a word, He is One and Unique — *Wahid*. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) said that this *Surah* is equal to one-third of the Quran. This *Surah* also called *Surah Tauheed*.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

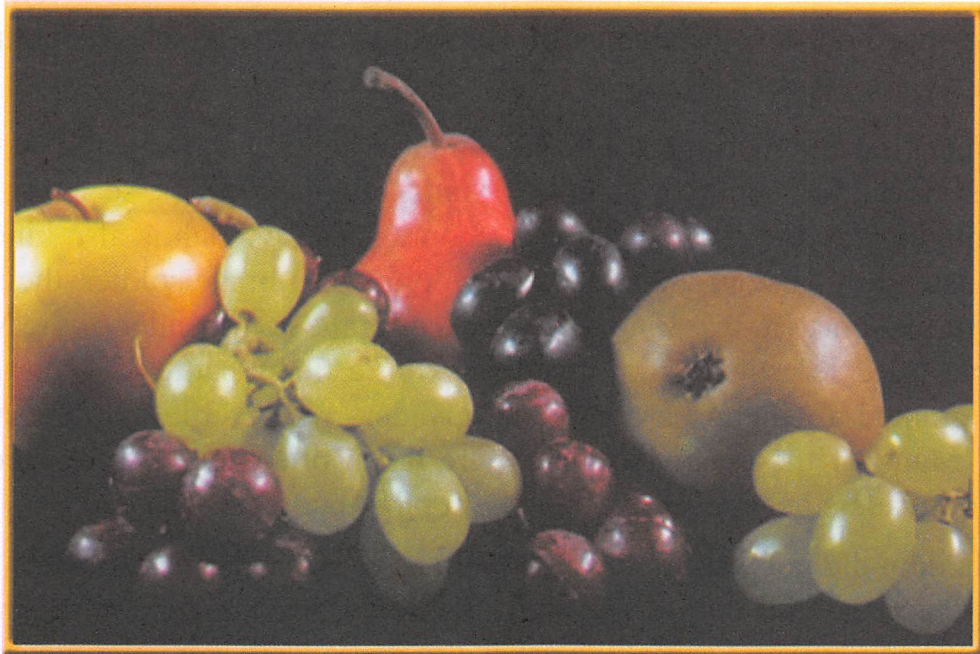
1. *What is the meaning of Ikhlas?*
Ikhlas means 'purity of faith'.
2. *What is the central idea of Surah Ikhlas?*
Surah Ikhlas says clearly that Allah is One, there is none like Him and He has no offspring nor was He born.
3. *Why is this Surah equal to one-third of the Quran?*
 The 3 main basics of Islam are: *Tauheed* or Oneness of Allah, *Aakhirah* or life after death, and *Risalah* or prophethood. *Surah Ikhlas* presents one of these 3 basics, the idea of *Tauheed* or Oneness of Allah. So, it is equal to one-third of the Quran.
4. *Write whether the following are true or false:*
 - A. This *Surah* presents the truth of Oneness of Allah fully.
 - B. There is none like Allah.
 - C. We are not dependent on anyone.
 - D. Allah is absolute and dependent on no one.

5. Match the following:

Allah	Offspring
Allah does not have	is One
The non-believer	does not accept Allah as Master
The believer	believes in Allah as the only Master.

6. Match the Arabic words with the English meanings:

Say	أَحَدٌ
Absolute non-dependent	هُوَ
One and Only	الصَّمَدُ
He	قُلُ



4. ALLAH — THE GRACIOUS THE MERCIFUL

Now you know that Allah is Eternal and One. He is our Creator and Master. He has given us a beautiful world.

Allah is *Rahman* or Gracious. Gracious means 'Very Kind'. He has given us such cool, pure water to drink. We cannot live without water or food. Allah sends cool, pouring rains. If there is no rain, the land and crops will dry up.

Allah is *Raheem* or Merciful. He is full of mercy and love for us. He has given us shelter, a home. Animals and ants too have their homes. A worm too has its home. You too have a home and loving family members in it.

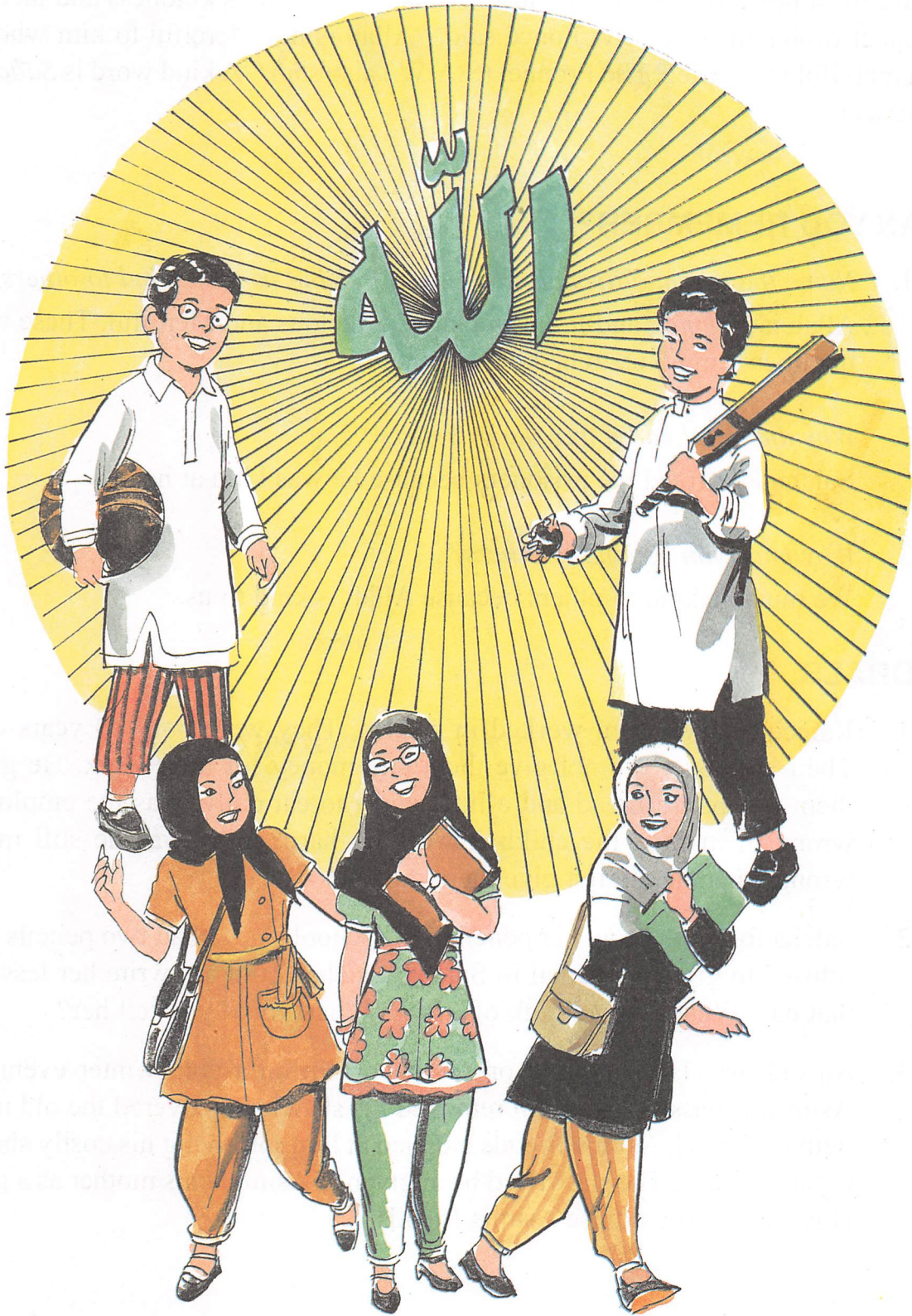
Can you imagine how horrible it would be if we had darkness forever and no light? It would be equally bad if we had daylight forever and no night. We would not be able to work or get rest. Allah is most Merciful. He causes rotation of the earth and brings day and night one after another through this rotation.

Allah has given us mountains and flowing rivers, food, drinks and animals, fields and gardens — all for our use. He is Merciful. So He has given us this world to spend our few days on earth. He will give us a much better home after death if we are good:

Allah is kind and merciful to us. We too must be kind and merciful to others. We must be kind to children, parents, friends, relatives, elders, servants, neighbours, classmates and the old and sick people because Allah is also kind to all of us. Listen to this story. Salahuddin Ayyoobi was a brave soldier, the bravest soldier of his time. He was kind at heart. He was the commander of the Muslim army that freed Jerusalem from invaders. After a fierce battle, he won the battle. He granted a general pardon to the invaders who had killed thousands of people. Many of the enemy-soldiers were taken prisoners by him. Soon, the defeated invaders began leaving the city in large numbers.

Salahuddin did not want to hurt the feelings of the departing invaders. So, he did not enter the city before they left. Suddenly, many of the enemy-women came crying to him and said, "We are the mothers, daughters and wives of the men who are in your prison. Please send our men with us so that we are not left alone in the world."

Salahuddin immediately released all the prisoners and set them free. He was kind. He saw some invaders leaving the city on foot. He sent horses and money



Allah's mercy surrounds us

for the departing people. He was kind and merciful to enemies too.

We must be kind to others because we also want Allah's kindness and mercy. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) once said, "Allah is not Merciful to him who is not merciful to people." The Prophet (S.A.W.) also said, "A kind word is *Sadaqa* (charity)".

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Name the two qualities of Allah which remind us to be kind to others.*
Allah is *Rahman* and *Raheem* that is, Gracious and Merciful. These two qualities remind us to be kind to others.
2. *Why did Salahuddin free the prisoners?*
Salahuddin freed the prisoners because he was kind at heart.
3. *Why must you be kind to others?*
We must be kind to others because Allah is kind to us.

MORALS

1. Rafeeq and Waseem worked in a farm. They were both 10 years old. Their employer did not give them any money for their work. He gave them just half a bread and a little curry to eat daily. Was the employer wrong in making the children work so hard? Why was he still more wrong when he did not give them money?
2. Saleha forgot to bring her pencil to the school. Asma had two pencils but refused to give one pencil to Saleha. Saleha could not write her lessons that day. What do you think of Asma? What would you tell her?
3. An old man lay shivering on the pavement on a cold winter evening. Asim was passing by. Asim removed his shawl and covered the old man with the shawl. Asim's friends laughed at him for giving his costly shawl to the old man. The shawl had been given to Asim by his mother as a gift. How would you advise Asim's friends?

5. IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the previous lesson, you came to know that Allah is Kind and Merciful. He is *Rahman* and *Raheem*. Here again, you can see these words *Rahman* and *Raheem* written in Arabic above. The words are *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem*. These words mean — In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.

You can see these words at the beginning of the *Surahs* in the Quran. We begin reading the Quran after saying *Aoozo billahi minash shaitanir raieem*

It means: ‘I pray to Allah to save me from the bad and rejected Satan’

Then, we begin reading the Quran in the Name of Allah the Gracious and Merciful by saying *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem*.

We begin all work in the Name of Allah. We say *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem* before beginning all work. Before we eat, read, write, sleep, study, step out, come in, recite the Quran or pray, we say *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem*.

Allah has 99 names. These are actually His qualities. For example, when we say that He is *Raheem*, it means that He is very kind and Merciful. When we say that He is *Wadood*, it means that He is really very loving and He loves us very much. Of these 99 names of Allah, we use only 3 names before beginning any work. These 3 names — Allah, *Rahman* and *Raheem* — remind us all the time as we work that Allah, our Master is so kind and so Merciful. We can never do anything bad when we remember Allah’s kindness to us all the time.

When we begin all work in the Name of Allah, our work is done well. When we say *Bismillah* before any work, we are saved from doing bad deeds and sins because we can never do bad work after saying *Bismillah*. Can you? If you are ever tempted to do a bad deed, remember and think that Allah is seeing you. Say *Bismillah* and then you will be stopped from doing anything bad.



*We say Bismillah before reading
the Quran*



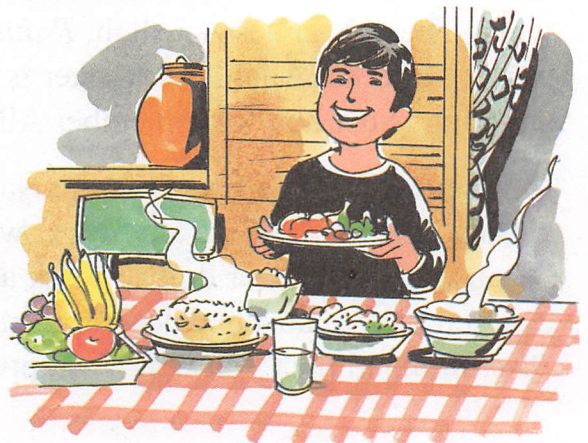
We say Bismillah before studying



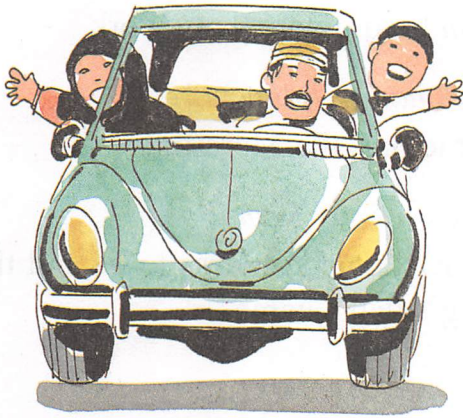
We say Bismillah before praying



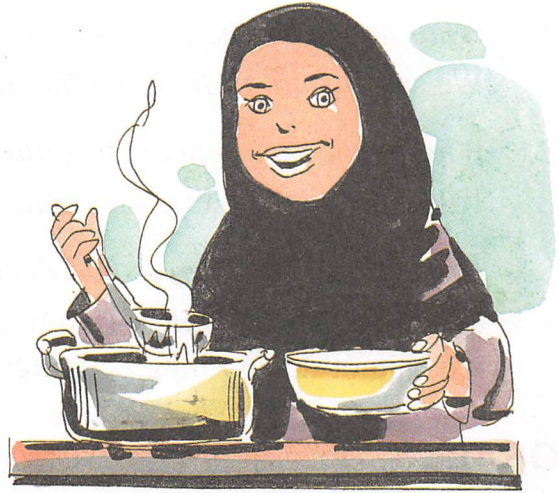
*We say Bismillah before playing
games*



We say Bismillah before eating



We say Bismillah before getting into a vehicle.



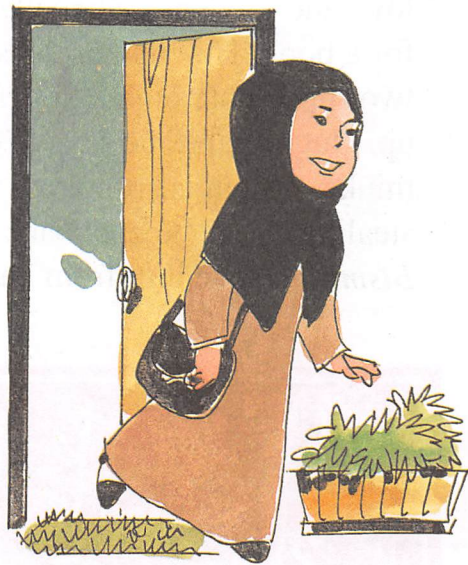
We say Bismillah before doing any work.



We say Bismillah before writing.



We say Bismillah before coming in.



We say Bismillah before going out.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What do we say before beginning any work?*
We say *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem* before doing any work.
2. *What is the meaning of Bismillahir Rahman Ir Raheem?*
It means: In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful.
3. *How are we saved from bad deeds when we say Bismillah?*
When we say *Bismillah*, we remember Allah's kindness to us and then we cannot do anything bad after taking Allah's name.

MORALS

1. Salman has a habit of saying *Bismillah* before doing everything. His friend Javed makes fun of him because of this. Soon, the examination approaches. Javed is caught cheating in the exam hall. His paper is cancelled and he fails. Salman passes with a good rank. Can you say why Javed failed?
2. Rashid says *Bismillah* before doing everything. It is his habit. He does not understand the meaning of *Bismillah*. He does not remember Allah's kindness when he says *Bismillah*. One day, he says *Bismillah* and steals some bananas from a shop. Do you think Allah will not punish him for stealing just because he said *Bismillah*?
3. Saif knows the meaning of *Bismillah*. He remembers with a smile Allah's love and kindness whenever he says *Bismillah*. One day, he needs Rs.2 for a book. His mother does not give him the money. At night, he sees a two rupee note on his father's table. He is tempted to take it. He picks it up. Out of habit, he says *Bismillah* before taking the money. At once, he thinks, "Allah is so Loving and Kind. How can I make Him unhappy by stealing?" He keeps back the money. Does Saif's habit of saying *Bismillah* save him from bad habits?



6. IMAN — FAITH

WHAT ARE THE 7
PILLARS OF IMAN
OR FAITH?



BELIEF IN ALLAH,
THE ANGELS,
THE REVEALED BOOKS,
THE PROPHETS,
THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT,
DESTINY AND
LIFE AFTER DEATH.

CAN YOU GROUP
THESE 7 PILLARS
OF FAITH INTO 3
ONLY?

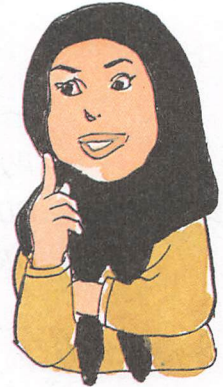


SURE! THE 3 MAIN PILLARS
OF FAITH ARE BELIEF IN
TAUHEED, RISALAH AND
AAKHIRAH.



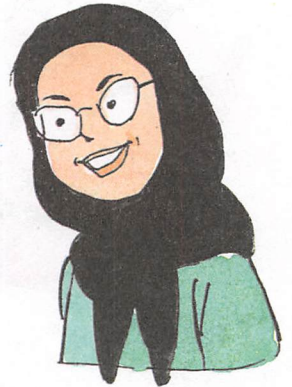
WHAT IS TAUHEED?

*TAUHEED MEAN
ONENESS OF
ALLAH*

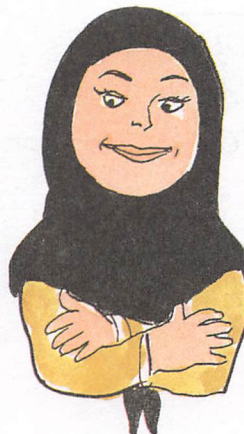


WHAT IS RISALAH?

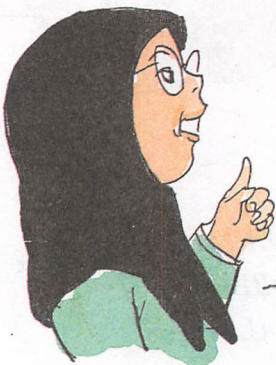
*RISALAH MEANS
PROPHETHOOD AND
IT ALSO MEANS THAT
ALLAH HAS SENT
MESSENGERS AND
BOOKS TO US.*



WHAT IS AAKHIRAH?



*THANKS ALL
OF YOU*



*AAKHIRAH MEANS
LIFE AFTER DEATH?*



Iman means faith. You can see the children talking in the picture. You now know that *Iman* means belief in Allah. It also means that you believe in the angels, in the prophets and the books given to them. Faith also means that you should believe in destiny, in the day of judgement and in life after death.

All these seven articles of faith can actually be grouped into three main articles of faith: *Tauheed*, *Risalah* and *Aakhirah*.

1. ***Tauheed*** — Belief in Allah and in destiny
2. ***Risalah*** — Belief in the prophets, in all revealed books and belief in angels.
3. ***Aakhirah*** — Belief in life after death and belief in the day of judgement.

In the previous lessons, you have come to know that Allah is the Creator and our Master. He is kind and Merciful — *Rahman* and *Raheem*. Knowing this is not enough. You have to do more than “knowing”. You must also believe in all that you know. Knowing something must be followed by believing in it fully.

Believing in Allah means accepting that Allah is our Creator and only Master, that He is Most Powerful, that He sees everything, hears everything and knows everything. Faith in Allah means believing in Him as the Greatest Power, Just, Merciful, Loving, Ever-Seeing, Ever-Hearing and Ever-Helping. Faith or belief in Allah means trusting Him alone and seeking His help only. You must believe that none can harm you if Allah does not allow it and none can help or save you if Allah does not want to help you. He alone has the power to save or help you or to give you any pain.

Tauheed is believing in the Oneness and complete power of Allah. It also means believing in destiny. Belief in destiny means that Allah knows and controls everything that happens or will happen in the world. Allah knows the fate of each of us but we do not know it. Faith in destiny also means that Allah has created everything with a plan and He knows in advance all the events in a person’s life and He controls them. Every thing which happens, happens by Allah’s will. This does not mean that we are not free to work. We are free to do good or bad work but Allah knows it in advance.

One day, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was resting under a tree. His sword was hanging on a branch. Suddenly, a man crept up and seized the sword. He was about to strike at the Prophet (S.A.W.) and said. “O Muhammad (S.A.W.)! Tell me. Who can save you now?”

The Prophet (S.A.W.) coolly replied, “Allah”. The man saw the Prophet’s (S.A.W.) calm attitude and the sword slipped from his hand. He asked the Prophet (S.A.W.) to forgive him. You see, dear children, only Allah has the power to

save you or to give death.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Name the seven pillars of faith or Iman.*

The 7 pillars of faith or *Iman* are belief in Allah, the angels, the revealed books, the prophets, the Day of Judgement, destiny and life after death.

2. *How will you group these 7 pillars into 3 basic pillars of faith?*

The 3 basic pillars of faith actually are:

Tauheed : Belief in Allah and in destiny.

Risalah : Belief in the prophets, the revealed books and the angels.

Aakhirah : Belief in life after death and the day of judgment.

3. *What does faith in Allah actually mean?*

Faith in Allah actually means that we believe in Allah as our only Master, that we believe that He alone is All-knowing, that He sees and hears everything and that He alone is Powerful.

4. The Iman-Mufassal mentions the 7 pillars of faith. Recite it.

MORALS

1. Caliph Omar (R.A.) once met a shepherd with his flock. He asked the shepherd to sell him a goat. The shepherd replied, "I am a slave and this flock belongs to my master". The Caliph wanted to test the shepherd. So, he said, "Tell your master that a wolf ate up a goat." The shepherd said, "How will I answer Allah?"

The Caliph was moved by the shepherd's honesty. He purchased that slave, set him free and said to him, "You got your freedom in this world because of your words. I hope that your words will save you in the next world too". Do you think the shepherd had faith in Allah?

2. Khalid had a habit of saying *Bismillah Ir Rahmanir Raheem* before doing any work. This saved him from bad deeds. He believed that his work would be done well if he began with *Bismillah*. Rostam never said *Bismillah* before beginning any work except before eating. Which of the two boys have more faith in Allah?

What will you tell Rostam?

3. Sarah often got into trouble in the class and was punished and scolded because she always spoke the truth and owned up all her mistakes when her teacher asked her about them. Sarah's friend Nazia often played

naughty tricks in the school but she escaped punishment because she told lies and she was never caught for her own pranks. Sarah saw this but she still kept telling the truth. She believed that Allah hears everything and He will not be happy with her if she told lies. What do you think about Sarah's faith? Why was Nazia wrong?

4. Salman, Talha and Anwar are playing in the play-ground in the evening. It is an exciting football game. All of them then hear the *Adan*. Salman and Anwar continue playing with the other boys, saying that they would pray after the game. Anwar says, "Our parents are not here to see whether we pray in time or not". Talha leaves the game and runs to the mosque to pray. Why does Talha leave the game though his parents are not watching? Why are the other boys wrong?
5. A man came to Prophet Mohammed (S.A.W.). He left his camel outside without tying it to a pole. He said, "I have faith in Allah (that my camel will not run away or be stolen)". The Prophet (S.A.W.) told him to go and tie the camel first and then put faith in Allah. What do you think about the man with the camel? What do you understand by the Prophet's (S.A.W.) words?
6. Shahid has fever. He does his home-activity for some time. His fever increases. He is not able to go to the mosque. He lies shivering in his bed. He cannot get up to go for ablution for the *Isha* prayer. He feels very sleepy. There is nobody in the room to check whether he prays or not. Shahid stands up with effort, performs *Tayammum* and offers *Salat*. What made Shahid pray even though his parents were not watching?

ايمان مفصل

اَمَنْتُ بِاللّٰهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ
خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللّٰهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

7. THE ANGELS

All of us like to have the company of friends and family members. We do not like to be alone. When there is nobody in your room, you think that you are alone. That is not true. Allah is with you and very near you all the time. There are others, too whom you cannot see. Allah has created other species too. There is no need to be afraid of them. You must only be aware of them.

Allah has created humans, animals, genie and angels. There are many other creatures in the universe. Today, we will talk about angels. Angels are sweet creatures. They are servants of Allah. They are full of goodness. They cannot do any wrong or bad deeds as Allah has not given them the freedom to do so. We humans have the freedom to do good or bad work unlike the angels. That is one reason why humans are superior to the angels. If an angel does a good deed, it is not very surprising because he cannot do anything bad. When a human does good deeds, it is an excellent thing because he had the power and freedom to do a bad deed yet he chose to do good deeds.

The genie are made of fire but the angels are made of light or *Noor*. By Allah's order they can move and travel very fast. They can reach a place thousands of miles away within minutes by Allah's will. Believing that angels exist, is a part of our faith. There are thousands of angels worshipping and obeying Allah's commands. They perform various duties. In olden days, the non-believers thought that angels had some power and so they called them 'Daughters of God'. It is wrong and sinful to talk thus. Angels have no power of their own. They are mere servants of Allah, doing their duties. Allah has no partner, son or daughter.

Some of the angels are *Gibraeel*, *Mikail*, *Izrail*, *Israfil*, *Ridwan*, *Malik*, the *Kiramun Kaatibeen* and the *Munkar Nakeer*. Let us see what each of them does. *Gibraeel* (A.S.), the most honoured angel, brought Allah's messages and books to the Prophets. *Mikail* (A.S.) supplies nourishment and manages the rains on Allah's orders. *Izrail* is the angel of death. He ends our life. *Israfil* (A.S.) has the job of blowing the trumpet on the Judgement Day. Each one of us is always accompanied by two angels called the *Kiramun Kaatibeen* or the Respected Recorders. These two angels note down and record every word and work of ours. They are always with us. Now, we know that we are never alone.

There are other angels at other jobs. The *Munkar Nakeer* are angels who visit

the dead in the grave. Angels are posted at the doors of heaven and hell. Ridwan (A.S.) is the guardian at the door of heaven. Malik is the keeper of hell. The angels appear not only to dead people but also to living humans. They can be seen during this life too.



For example, at the time of death, the dying man can see the angel of death. One day, two angels visited Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.) in the guise of men. He did not recognise them to be angels. After some time, he suspected that they were angels. In order to check this, he offered them some food. When they refused to eat, he was sure that they were angels because angels do not eat. The angels gave him the good news of a son's birth to him and departed.

Angels took part in the Battle of Badar fought between the Muslims and the non-believers. The angels fought on the side of the Muslims. This shows that angels can be seen by humans and they also help good people in their struggle against bad people. Just as Satan misguides people and inspires them to do bad work, angels help good people by Allah's orders. Angels are the good friends of good people.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Who are angels?*
Angels are servants of Allah.
2. *Name the chief angels.*
The chief angels are *Gibraeel Mikail, Izrail, Israfil, Kiramun Kaatibeen and Munkar Nakeer.*

3. Match the following:

<i>Angels</i>	<i>Duties</i>
<i>Gibraeel</i>	visit the dead in graves
<i>Mikail</i>	will blow the trumpet on Judgement Day
<i>Izrail</i>	brought messages from Allah to the prophets
<i>Israfil</i>	record the words and deeds
<i>Kiramun Kaatibeen</i>	in charge of food and rains
<i>Munkar Nakeer</i>	angel of death
<i>Ridwan</i>	keeper of hell
<i>Malik</i>	guardian of heaven

4. *Are angels different from us?*

Yes, angels are different from us. They do not have the freedom to choose between right and wrong while we have this freedom and will-power.

5. *What are angels made of?*

Angels are made of light or *Noor*.

MORALS

- Ahmad entered the room to find a little boy sitting alone and crying. The boy had been alone all afternoon and was afraid to be alone. When Ahmad asked him why he was crying, the little boy replied, "*I was frightened as I was all alone. Oh angels help me*". Why was the little boy wrong in calling out to angels for help?
- Akram was writing his examination paper. He found it difficult. He copied an answer from his partner's answer-sheet thinking that nobody was watching him. Is Akram right in thinking that nobody will ever come to know of his cheating? Tell him about the recorders (angels).
- Ejaz and Asif went to the nearby shop to buy some things for their mother. Without his mother's permission, Ejaz bought a chocolate. When Asif told him to return the chocolate to the shopkeeper, Ejaz said, "*Nobody has seen me buying the chocolate. So, I will keep it.*" Asif reminded him

that Allah was watching and the *Kiramun Kaatibeen* were noting his deed. Ejaz laughed at Asif and ate the chocolate. What will happen if everyone starts behaving like Ejaz? What do you think about Asif?

4. A man is afraid of dying. He is old. He builds a strong house with thick walls and still more thicker outer walls. He says that the angel of death will not be able to reach him through the thick walls. One day, his brother finds him lying dead in his room. Why was the old man wrong in being afraid of death. Was he right in thinking that the angel of death cannot reach him? Do you think he should have used his time in doing some good work?



8. THE BOOKS OF ALLAH

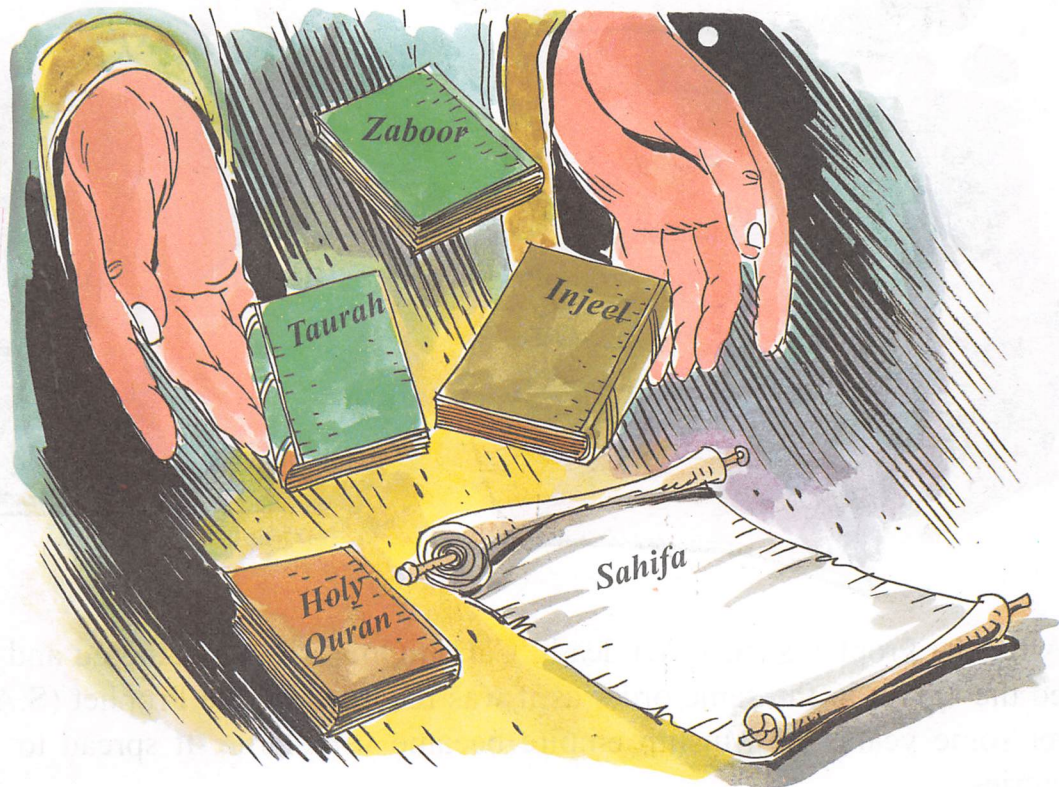


All of you love to read books especially when you are alone. Books are your good friends. How? When you read good books, you meet the authors (writers) of these books. They talk to you in the pages of the books. You meet great men and women who wrote the books and who may now be dead.

Books help you. They guide you. They tell you how to live. But, all books cannot tell you about everything. A book of Medicine cannot tell you something about History. A book of Science cannot tell you anything about Mathematics. When you want to find out about many things, you pick up an Encyclopaedia. An Encyclopaedia is a book that gives us information on many subjects. But, sometimes, you cannot find a fact in an Encyclopedia too. How you wish that you could find one fine book or a magic lamp which could tell you everything and could also help you in your problems.

Allah knew that all of us need such a magic lamp. He also knew that our own mind was not enough to guide us in all matters. So, He sent prophets to guide

and help us. Allah sent guidance to us through the prophets. This guidance of Allah is called revelation or *Wahi*. Dear children, *Wahi* is the best thing which happened to all of us. It is the best gift of Allah to us. *Wahi* or Allah's words are like rain for us. Just as rain turns dry earth into fresh, green and beautiful land, *Wahi* also makes us fresh, clean and beautiful. Who brought this *Wahi* to us? Angel Gibraeel (A.S.) brought Allah's messages to the prophets. These messages were collected in the form of books.



The Quran names 4 books and the scrolls. The scrolls or *Sahifa* or *Suhuf* were given to Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.). The *Zaboor* was given to Prophet Dawood (David) (A.S.). The *Taurah* was given to Prophet Moosa (Moses) (A.S.). The *Injeel* was given to Prophet Eesa (Jesus)(A.S.). The Quran was given to Prophet Muhmmad (S.A.W.). It was and is the last book given to the last Prophet.

All these books contained the same message of *Tauheed*, that is, *La-Ilaha Illallah* — There is no God but Allah. What happened to the books? Except the Quran, all the books were lost or changed by the people. Some of the books were written down years after the death of the prophets to whom they were revealed. Today, the original books do not exist in the original words. Only the Quran remains unchanged. But, it is a part of our faith to believe in all the revealed books (the originals).

Dear children, Allah Himself has said that He will protect the Quran. This is

written in the Quran. Thousands of *Huffaz* kept the Quran in their memory. Who are the *Huffaz*? They are people who memorize the Quran. The story of the Quran's preservation is interesting. The Quran was revealed in the form of short speeches. The Prophet's (S.A.W.) companion Zaid bin Saabit wrote it down as Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) dictated to him. Zaid wrote on animal skin which was used as paper.

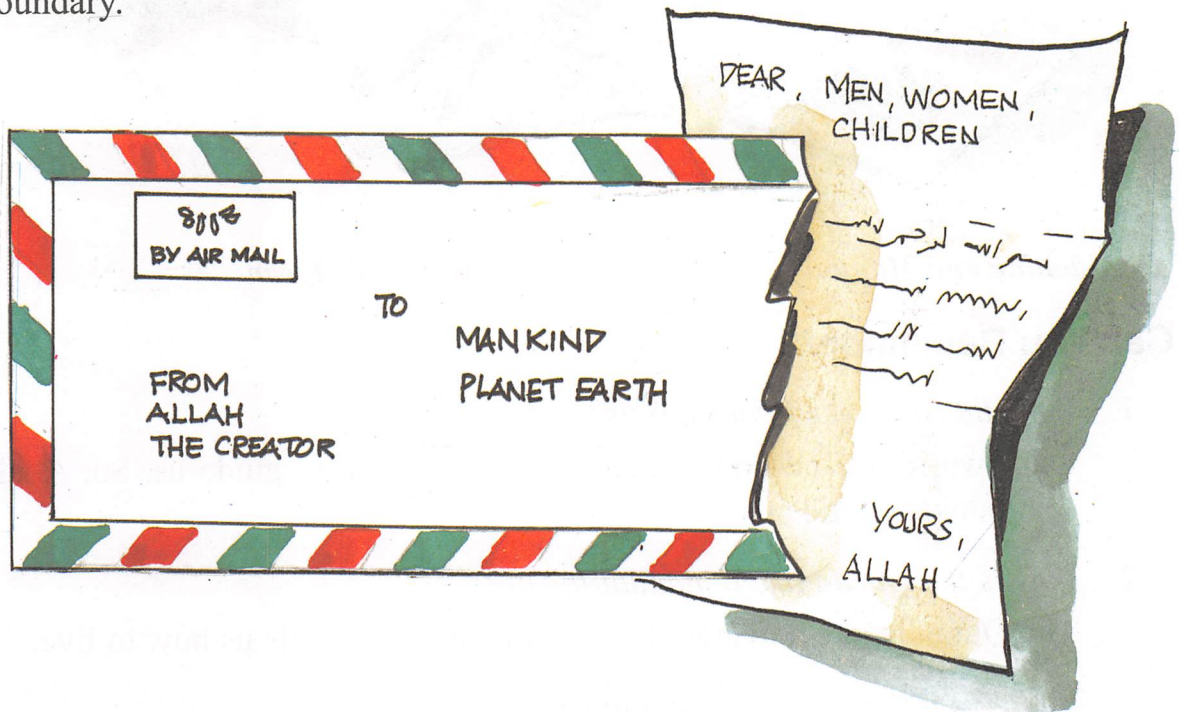


After the Prophet's (S.A.W.) death, Caliph Omar (R.A.) gathered and compiled the Quran in the same order as it was recorded by the Prophet (S.A.W.). After some years, the Muslim empire became very large. It spread to many countries.

Now, the people of different countries began reading the Quran with different pronunciations. The Persians read it in one way, the Turks read it in another. The Egyptians read it in a different way. All of them read it in the same Arabic language but the pronunciation was different. The third Caliph, Caliph Usman (R.A.), saw this. He ordered that there must be only one pronunciation of the Quran everywhere, and that pronunciation will be the Prophet's (S.A.W.) pronunciation. The Prophet's (S.A.W.) pronunciation was found only in the Quraish tribe because the Prophet (S.A.W.) belonged to the Quraish tribe. So, the Quraish pronunciation became the only pronunciation of the Quran. How could the people living far away know the Quraish style of pronunciation? To help the people to pronounce the Quran in the Quraish style, Caliph Usman (R.A.) put accents on the words. After that, the people in all parts of the world began reading the Quran in the same original way till today.

Caliph Usman (R.A.) made 2 copies of this Quran (the Quran with accents). He sent them to distant areas. Today, one copy of that Quran is in the Topkapi Museum in Turkey and the second copy is in the Tashkent Museum. This second copy has now been returned to the Muslims by the government.

Dear children, the Quran is divided into 30 parts. It has 114 *Surahs* or chapters. *Surah Baqara* is the largest *Surah* or chapter of the Quran. The *Ayatul Kursi* is the greatest verse of the Quran according to hadees. I am sure all of you know that *Surah Fatiha* is the first *Surah* of the Quran. There are totally 6666 ayats in the Quran. The word 'ayat' means a sign. The word 'Surah' means a boundary.



The Quran is like a letter. The letter, this Quran, is addressed to us all. It is from Allah for everyone. We must understand and read it. If we do not know the language of the letter, we must read the translation of the letter to know what is written in it. We must try to learn Arabic to understand the Quran.

We all want a magic lamp and a perfect book which can give us complete help, knowledge and guidance. The Quran is like the magic lamp. You can get everything from it. You can get success. You can get a better life and peace in both the worlds. You can get whatever you desire in heaven. Yes, you get heaven if you follow the Quran.

When you buy a T.V., you get a small book with the T.V. You find some rules in this book. It tells you how to operate the T.V. set. This book is called a manual. Every machine has a manual. Really, you cannot operate a machine without a manual. The Quran is also a manual for us. It tells us how man should operate

himself, and how he should live.



Machine and Manual

Man and Quran

Can You Remember?

1. *Why did Allah send books to us?*

Our own mind and knowledge were not enough to guide us. So, Allah sent books to guide us.

2. *Why is the Quran like a manual for us?*

The Quran is like a manual for our life because it tells us how to live.

3. *Which is the best thing that happened to mankind?*

Wahi is the best thing that happened to us.

4. *What is Wahi?*

Wahi is revelation or guidance sent by Allah to us through the prophets.

5. *Is it necessary to believe in all the revealed books?*

Yes. It is part of our faith to believe in all the revealed books.

6. *What is the common message in all the revealed books?*

All the revealed books have the same message — *La Ilaha Illallah* which means — There is no God but Allah.

7. *Why must we follow the Quran only?*

We must follow the Quran only because all the other books are lost or changed. The Quran alone is in its original form.

8. *How can you prove that the Quran is in its original form?*

Firstly, thousands of *Huffaz* memorized and preserved the Quran. Secondly, the Quran was written word to word as soon as it was revealed. Thirdly, Allah Himself said in the Quran that He will protect the Quran. This proves that the Quran is in its original form.

9. *Which is the one and only thing which can save us from hell and can give us success?*

Following the Quran is the only thing which can save us from hell and can give us success.

10. *Learn the Ayatul Kursi.*

11. *Match the following:*

Longest <i>Surah</i>	Topkapi Museum
Greatest <i>Ayat</i> (verse)	30
No. of <i>Surahs</i>	114
No. of parts in the Quran	<i>Ayatul Kursi</i>
Caliph Usman's (R.A.) Quran kept in	<i>Sura Baqara</i>
<i>Suhuf</i>	Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.)
<i>Zaboor</i>	Prophet Ibrahim (A.S.)
<i>Injeel</i>	Prophet Dawood (A.S.)
<i>Taurah</i>	Prophet Eesa (A.S.)
<i>Quran</i>	Prophet Moosa (A.S.)

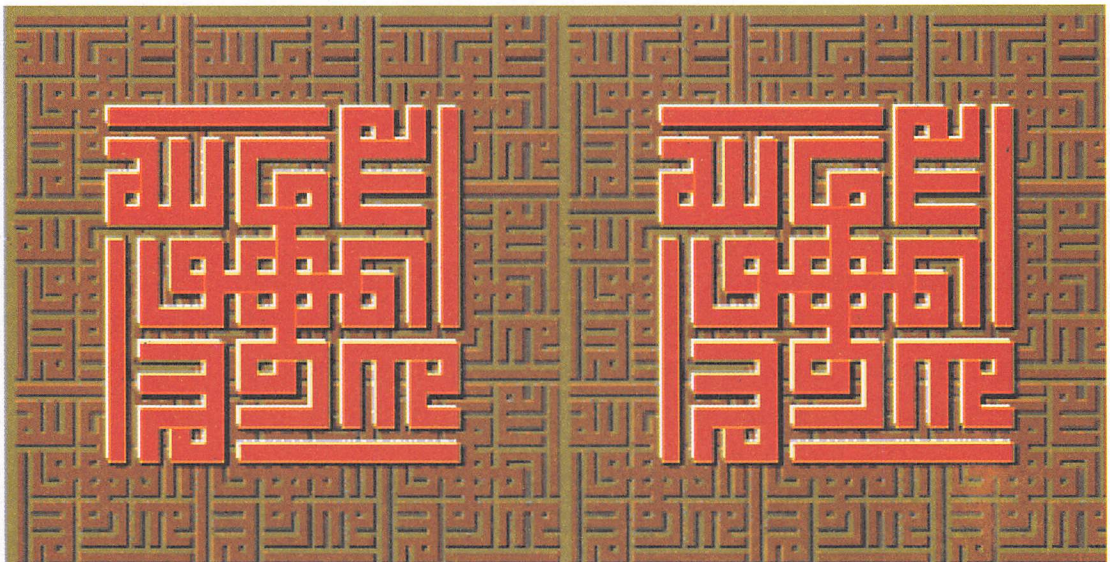
Morals

1. Hashim keeps the Quran on the highest shelf in his room. He never turns his legs towards the Quran while sitting or sleeping. He never reads the Quran. Hashim says, "I respect the Quran very much. So, Allah will give me heaven." Tell Hashim why Allah will not give him heaven.

2. Farooq is a student of Std.V. He is naughty. He often fights with others.

He reads the Quran everyday and says that reading the Quran will save him from hell. Soon, he is dismissed from the school for his bad ways. Can the reading of Quran in this way help Farooq?

3. Hasan's shop is burnt. Hasan buys a new shop. In this new shop, every morning, he burns incense (*Loban*). He goes around in the shop with the Quran and incense in his hand. He says that this will protect his shop. Why is Hasan wrong? Tell him.
4. Mohsin recites the Quran. Then, he goes to the theatre and sees a film. After that, he steals his friend's purse. At night, he again recites the Quran. His mother asks him why he is late. He tells lies and says that he was studying at a friend's house. His friend Naseem reads just 2 verses of the Quran with translation everyday. He thinks about what is said in those 2 verses. He tries to follow the 2 verses everyday in his conduct. What do you think about Naseem? Why will Allah not be happy with Mohsin?
5. Nadeem and Haaris fight after school because Haaris cheated in the football match. Their friend Ameen stops them and says, "*Stop fighting. Let us see what the Quran says about it.*" Is Ameen right in taking the Quran's help in day-to-day incidents?
6. Fahad wears a tiny copy of the Quran around his neck but never reads it. His friend Afzal wears a tiny copy of *Ayatul Kursi* around his neck. Another friend Shariq wears the *Kalimah* around his neck. They say that wearing the Quran or part of the Quran on their necks, will save them from dangers. Why are they wrong? Tell them.



9. SURAH AL FATIHAH

Revealed in Makkah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds.

○ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

2. The Merciful, the Mercy-giving

○ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

3. Master of the Day of Judgment

○ مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

4. You alone we worship, and
You alone we ask for help

○ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

5. Guide us along the straight path

○ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

6. The path of those whom you
have favoured

○ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

not of those who earn your anger
nor of those who go astray.

○ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Dear Children!

Surah Fatihah is a *dua* or supplication which Allah has taught us. In this *Surah*, we pray to Allah thus: “O Allah! We worship You only. So, please help us and show us the right path”.

Allah answers our *dua* and keeps the whole Quran before us as if He is saying: “This is the answer to your prayer. This (Quran) is the right path.”

It is like a question and answer. *Surah Fatihah* is like a question, “Which is the right path?” The whole Quran is the answer. “This (Quran) is the right path.” *Fatihah* means opening. It is like the door of the Quran. The right path and the meaning of the Quran opens up only when we first ask Allah’s help through this prayer. This *Surah* was the first complete *Surah* revealed to Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). It is also called *Al-Shifa* (cure) and ‘*Fatihatul-Kitab*’ (opening of the book).



اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Guide us along the straight path.

وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

You alone we ask for help.



إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ

You alone we worship.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the central idea of Surah Fatihah?*

Surah Fatihah is a *dua* or prayer in which we ask Allah to show us the right path. In reply, Allah gives us the whole Quran as 'the right path'.

2. *Can we expect Allah's help if we do not worship Him alone?*

No. We cannot and should not expect Allah's help if we don't worship Him alone.

3. *Which verse tells you that we can get Allah's help when we worship Him alone and not attach partners to Him?*

Write your answer here:

4. *Match the following:*

Praise	Lord of the worlds
Allah	For Allah only
The right path	The path of those who are rewarded
The wrong path	The path of those who go astray
The straight right path	مِيقَاتِنَا لَنَا نَسْمَا
Day of Judgement	نِيَّتَا وَفِي

5. *Write whether the following are true or false:*

A. Those who follow the wrong path earn Allah's anger.

B. The right path is shown in the Quran.

C. Allah is not angry with those who follow the wrong path.

D. *Fatihah* means opening.

10. THE PROPHETS



Ahmed : Father, *Assalamu-alaikum!* Please tell me about the prophets today.

Father : *Wa-alaikum-assalaam,* Son! Allah sent many prophets. Some prophets were also given books by Allah. This system of sending prophets and books is called *Risalah.*

Ahmed : Why did Allah send the prophets?

Father : Son! Every nation was given a prophet so that people could see an

example of the prophet's good life and copy him. If Allah had not sent prophets, people would have said, "O Allah! Do not send us to hell for our sins. Nobody taught us how to be good." Ahmed, Allah sent prophets so that we can easily copy them and their good ways.

Ahmed : Must we believe in all the prophets?

Father : Yes, it is part of our faith to believe in all the prophets of Allah. You have read this in the *Iman Mufasssal*.

Ahmed : What is the meaning of faith or belief in the prophets?

Father : Belief in the prophets means that, first of all, you must believe with your whole heart that Allah sent His messages through good men called prophets. Secondly, you must believe that the prophets are the best examples of goodness. This means we must copy them in every way. I will tell you a story of our prophet's friends. How much they believed in him! Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) went for *Meraj* or ascension to the heavens. The next day, he told the people about his journey to the heavens. The people made fun of him. They did not believe him. His friend Abu Bakr (R.A.) also heard about it and believed the Prophet (S.A.W.) at once. This is because he had faith in the Prophet (S.A.W.). He knew that the Prophet's (S.A.W.) deeds and words were true and right.

Ahmed : Father! How many prophets were there?

Father : There were thousands of prophets but the Quran names only some of them. Some of the prophets were — Prophets *Adam, Idris, Nooh, Hood, Saleh, Ibrahim, Ismail, Ishaq, Yaqoob, Yusuf, Shuaib, Ayyoob, Musa, Haroon, Dawood, Sulaiman, Yunus, Zakariyya, Yahya, Eesa* and *Muhammad* (peace be on them all)

Ahmed : Father! Father! What kind of people were these prophets?

Father : They were all good, simple, God-fearing men. They spoke the truth. They invited people to worship One Allah. All the prophets were shepherds at some period of their life.

Ahmed : Father! Do other species like animals and genie know about the prophets?

Father : Yes, of course. When our Prophet (S.A.W.) returned from Taif, he stopped on the way and offered prayers. A group of genie were

passing by. They heard him reciting the Quran in his prayer and they accepted Islam. Animals too know about prophets. One day, a camel went out of control. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) walked towards it to control it. The owner of the camel said, "O Prophet, do not do so. The camel may bite you." But the Prophet (S.A.W.) went near the camel. The camel at once hung its head quietly before the Prophet (S.A.W.). The Prophet (S.A.W.) handed it to its owner and said, "*Every created species knows that I am the Prophet of Allah.*"

Ahmed : Father! It seems that the Prophet (S.A.W.) understood animals too.

Father : Yes, Ahmed. He understood the animals too and was kind to them. He forbade overloading them. One day, the Prophet (S.A.W.) went to a man's garden. A camel was standing nearby. It began jumping as soon as it saw the Prophet (S.A.W.). Tears filled the camel's eyes. The Prophet (S.A.W.) laid his hands gently on the camel's head, and the camel became quiet. The Prophet (S.A.W.) then called the owner of the camel and said, "This camel is complaining to me that you keep it hungry." You can guess how quickly the owner must have run to feed the camel.

One day, our Prophet (S.A.W.) was sitting with some people. Suddenly, a camel entered the gathering and laid its head at the Prophet's (S.A.W.) feet. The Prophet (S.A.W.) asked, "Whose camel is this? It is complaining to me about its owner". Soon, the camel's complaint was found to be true. The Prophet (S.A.W.) freed the camel from its owner. Do you see how kind our Prophet (S.A.W.) was?

Ahmed : This means that the Prophet's (S.A.W.) senses were sharper than our senses?

Father : Yes, son. Allah gave them this power to sense things. Prophet Yaqoob (A.S.) could smell the scent of his son's shirt miles away. Prophet Sulaiman (A.S.) could understand the language of the ants and other animals and genie. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) could understand the intention in a person's heart and talked to angels too. These special powers were given to the prophets by Allah. Still, they lived as simple and humble servants of Allah.

Ahmed : How can we follow the other prophets when their teachings are lost or changed?

Father : You are right, son. We believe in the prophets but we cannot follow the prophets except Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). This is because their teachings are lost or changed. But the life-history, teachings and records of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) are preserved. The book brought by him is preserved. Moreover, he is the last Prophet (S.A.W.) and the system of life taught by him is final and complete. So, we have to follow him.

Ahmed : But, Father, today there is no prophet and there will be no other prophet now after Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). Who will guide the people now?

Father : Now, after Prophet Muhammed (S.A.W.), we the Muslims have to spread the message of Allah to everyone. That is why the Quran calls the Muslims *The Ummat-e-Wast* or 'The leading nation'. We are now the leaders of all mankind.

Ahmed : How lucky were the *Sahabah*! They were the Prophet's (S.A.W.) friends. They could see and greet him everyday.

Father : You, too will see the Prophet (S.A.W.) in *Aakhirah* if you follow his ways. He promised to meet the Muslims at the pond of *Kausar* on Judgement Day. And, you can say *Salam* to him even now.

Ahmed : How?

Father : By reciting the *Salawat*. The Prophet (S.A.W.) himself taught how to send *Salam* to him. He taught the *Salawat*. It is

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

And remember son. You must say *Sallallahu-alaihe-wasallam* whenever you speak or hear Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) name. It means 'Allah's blessings and mercy be on him.' You must say *Alaihissalaam* when you take the other prophets' names. It means 'Peace be on him'.

Ahmed : *Jazakallah*, thank you, Father.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the meaning of belief in the prophets?*
Belief in the prophets means that we must believe with our whole heart that Allah sent His messages to us through good men called prophets.
2. *Did the prophets have any power of their own?*
No. The prophets did not have any power of their own.
3. *What kind of people were the prophets?*
The prophets were good, simple and humble men. They were honest and truthful. Most of them were shepherds.
4. *What was the common teaching of all the prophets?*
All the prophets invited the people to worship One God only.
5. *Must we believe in all the prophets?*
Yes, we must believe in all the prophets.
6. *Why must we follow the teachings and ways of the last Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) only?*
We must follow Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) ways only because the *Shariah* or system of life which he brought is final and complete.
7. Use your general knowledge to match the names of the prophets with important events of their lives

Adam	Split of the moon and ascension
Nooh	Queen of Saba's throne brought to him
Hood	The great flood
Saleh	Building the Kabah
Ibrahim	The she-camel and the Samud
Yusuf	Patience when ill
Ayyoob	Thrown in a well
Moosa	The Aad and the great tempest
Dawood	Praised Allah in very sweet voice
Sulaiman	Still alive and will return to earth
Muhammad (S.A.W.)	Made to eat forbidden fruit by Satan
Eesa	Path in the sea

8. *What must we say whenever Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) name is mentioned?*

Sallallahu-alaihe-wasallam. (S.A.W.)

It means: May Allah's peace and blessings be upon the Prophet (S.A.W.).

9. *What must we say when any other prophet's name is mentioned?*
Alaihissalaam. (A.S.)

It means: May Allah's peace and blessings be on him.

MORALS

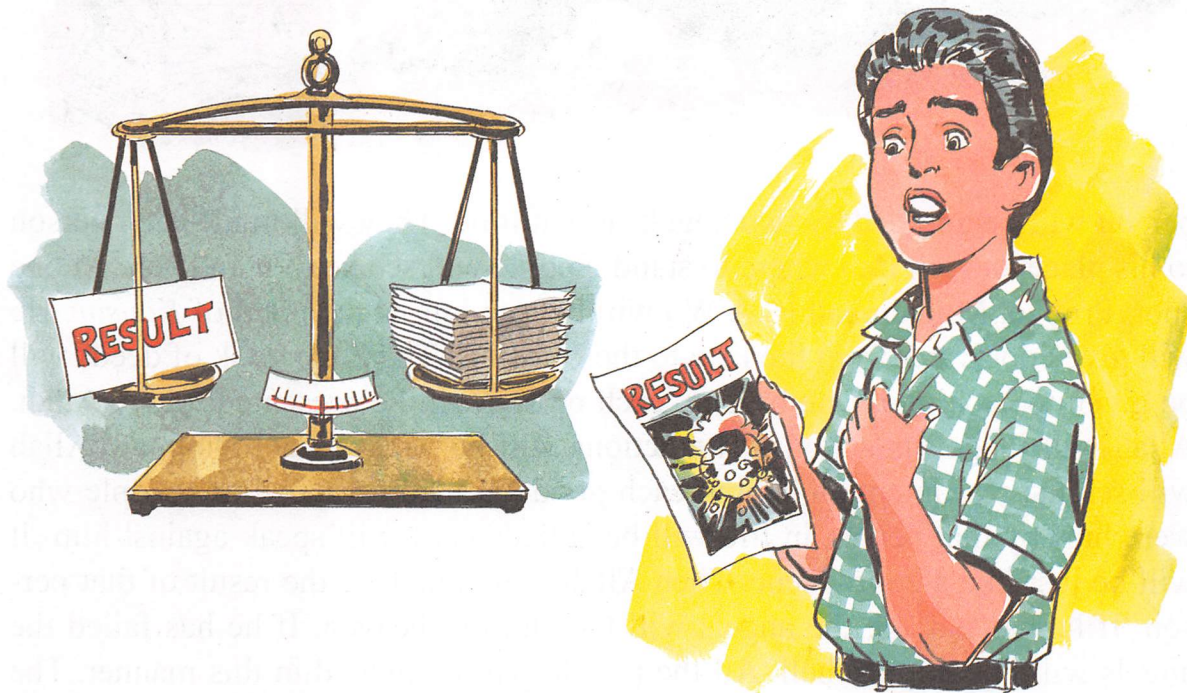
1. Asim's classmate Jim told him about a miracle performed by Prophet Moosa (A.S.). Asim said that he did not believe in Prophet Moosa (A.S.). Tell Asim why he is wrong?
2. Eleven year old Fareed often wears white dresses. His friend Jameel often wears red and silken dresses. Jameel says, "This is the latest fashion and the film actors wear them. So, I copy them." Fareed tells him that the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) did not like men to wear flashy and silken clothes. He also says, "Our Prophet (S.A.W.) liked white dresses. So, I wear white clothes often because I love to copy the Prophet (S.A.W.)." What do you think of Fareed? Why is Jameel wrong?
3. Noor does not pray. He disobeys his parents, does not study and gets into trouble everyday for his pranks. He says, "There are no prophets now and I have not seen Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). So, how can I follow him?" What will you tell Noor?
4. Mubeen reads the Quran and the *Hadis* but he is not sure if the Prophet's (S.A.W.) life-history is original and preserved. He says, "Hundreds of years have passed after the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). What proof do you have that the Prophet's (S.A.W.) life-history is not changed? How will you tell him that he is wrong?"
5. Wali says that he will follow the Quran but not the *Hadis*. His friend Salman says, "The *Hadis* are the works of the Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). You cannot follow the Quran or understand the Quran without following the *Hadis*". Tell Wali what he should do.
6. Asif hits Obaid during the long recess. Obaid waits for the short recess. He tells Asif that someone is calling him at the school gate. Asif goes to the gate and finds Obaid there. Now, Obaid hits Asif. Obaid had lied to call Asif to the gate. Asif says, "You lied. Is this what our Prophet (S.A.W.) taught?" Obaid says, "The Prophet (S.A.W.) is not here to see me." Why is Obaid doubly wrong? Why was Asif wrong in the long recess and right in the short recess later?

11. LIFE AFTER DEATH

How eagerly you wait for your results after your examination!

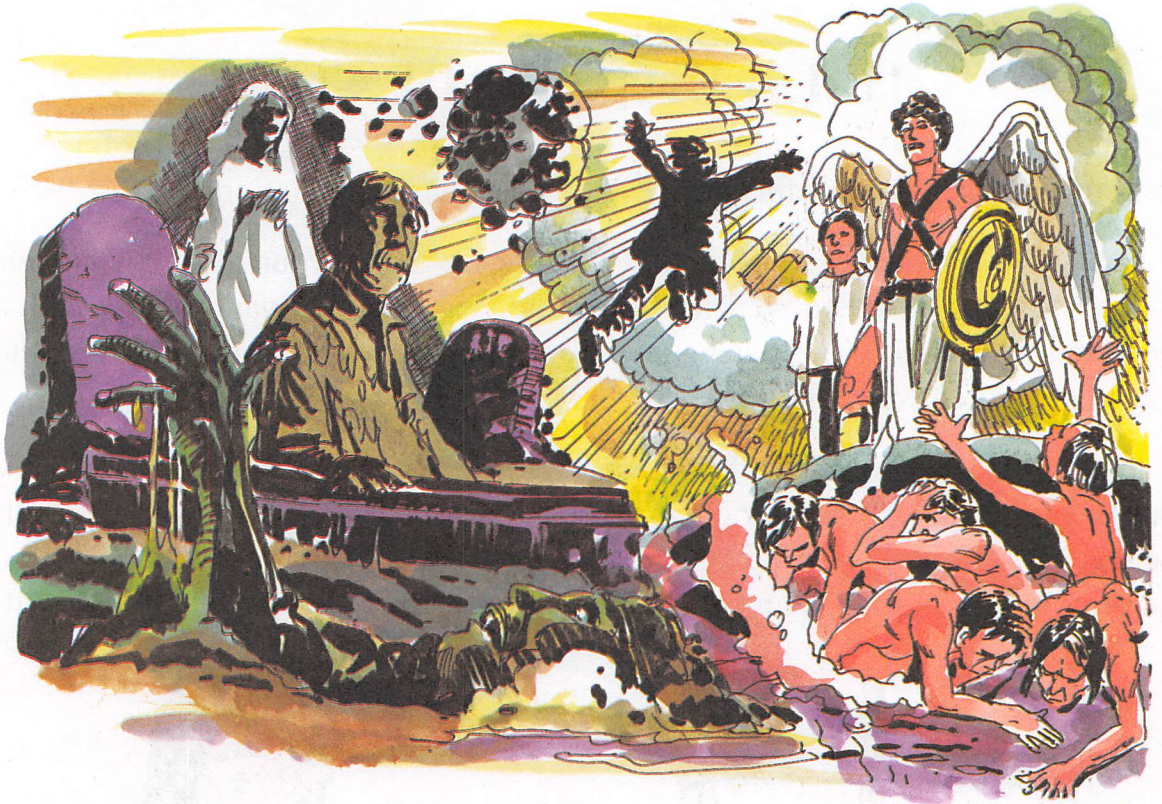
How silly it would seem if there was no result-day in your school. You have worked hard and studied well for the whole year. So, you want to pass with a good rank. You also want to get a prize for your good work. Some students who have not studied well, must fail. So, you know that results are necessary.

Dear children! Our life is also like an examination. After doing many good or bad deeds, a person dies. Our common sense tells us that he must get a result. If he has done good work, he must get a prize for that. If he has done bad work, he must fail and get punishment for his bad work. Now you know why a result-



day is important and necessary. All of us will also have a result day called the Day of Judgement. Allah will judge our work and announce the results on that day.

One day, this world will end. When? Nobody knows the date. Then, a new world will come up. The last day of this world will be terrible. It is called *Qiyamah* or doomsday. It is also called the Judgment Day. How will it come? The angel *Israfeel* will blow the trumpet. Then, all men, women and children will rise from their graves. Millions of people will stand before Allah. Every



person will be guarded by two angels at that time. They will guide each person to his place and tell him where to stand. People will see heaven and hell. At one spot, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) will be standing at the pond of *Kausar*. He will give cool water from the lake to the Muslims. Then, the book of deeds will be given to each one. One by one, each person will be presented before Allah. Allah will judge his actions. The actions will be weighed and counted. Allah will see the real intention behind each good and bad deed. All the people who were hurt by that person in life will be called. They will speak against him. It will be just like a court-scene. Then Allah will announce the result of that person. If he has passed, the angels will take him to heaven. If he has failed the angels will take him to hell. All the people will be judged in this manner. The first person to go to heaven will be Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) along with his famous and dear friend Bilal (R.A.).

After the results of all the people are announced, people will live in hell or heaven for thousands and thousands of years, forever. Heaven is a beautiful place. There are gardens, palaces of pearls and diamonds for everyone. We will find beautiful sparkling streams, cool shades, green hillsides, valleys, mountains and cool clouds there. The people of heaven will have a picnic forever. Lovely things, delicious food, fruits and drinks will make them happy. But the best thing will be that they will be able to see Allah. Allah will be happy with them.

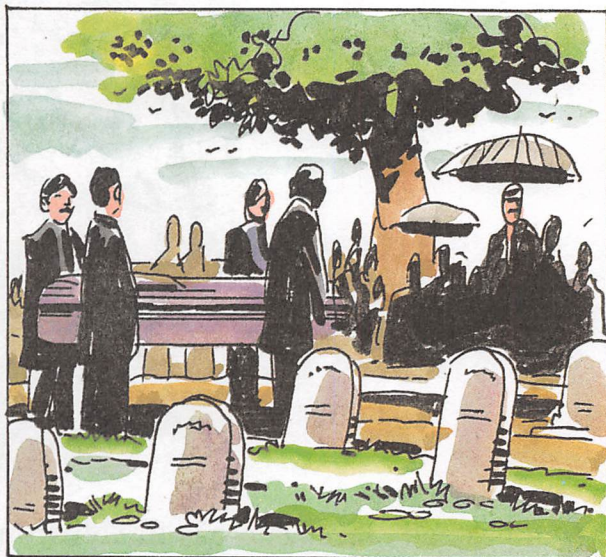


Hell is a bad place. There is fire all around. Snakes and scorpions will bite the people of hell. The people will have thorns, puss and boiling water for food and drink. Some people will be whipped by the angels. Others will be be boiled in

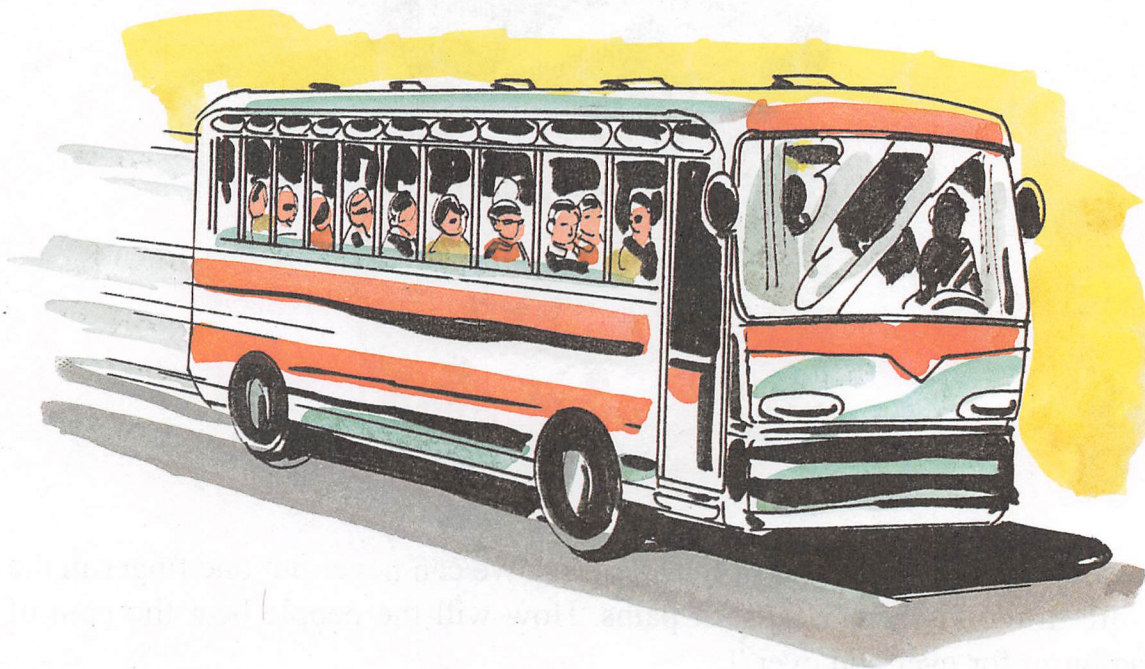


hot water forever. What a terribly bad place! We can never put one finger in the gas-fire in the kitchen because it pains. How will the people bear the pain of being burnt for ever and ever?!

Dear children! That is life after death or *Aakhirah*. Each person's *Aakhirah* begins as soon as he dies. Death means to go from one place to another. When your aunt goes to another city, you feel sad because you will miss her but you know that you are sure to meet her soon when she comes back or when you go to her city. Death is also like that — going from one place to another. You must not fear death. You must worry and prepare for death by doing good work fast.



One day, someone was digging a grave. Prophet Muhammed (S.A.W.) came and sat by its side. Tears filled his eyes suddenly. He said, “O People! prepare luggage (deeds, work) for this day”. The world is like a bus. We are all passengers in the bus. We and the bus are going to another place called *Aakhirah*. This bus-trip is a short trip. *Aakhirah* is forever. Yes, the world is like a bus.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. What is *Aakhirah* or life after death?

Aakhirah means that there is a second and permanent life after death.

2. Why is *Judgement Day* necessary?

Judgment Day is necessary to reward the good people for their good work and to punish the bad people for their bad work.

3. What is *death*?

Death means to go from one place to another.

4. Must we be afraid of death?

No. We must not be afraid of death. We must prepare for death.

5. How can you prepare for death?

We must prepare for death by doing many many good deeds very quickly without wasting time.

6. Will we be able to see Allah in *Aakhirah*?

Yes. We will be able to see Allah in *Aakhirah* as clearly as we see the sun and the moon.

MORALS

1. One day, Omar (R.A.) entered the Prophet's (S.A.W.) room. He saw the Prophet (S.A.W.) lying on a rough mat. A leather pillow full of palm leaves and bark was supporting him. There was nothing in the room except three dried leather pieces. Marks were formed on his back by lying on the rough mat. Omar (R.A.) saw this and wept. He said to the Prophet (S.A.W.), "Kings are rolling in worldly comfort. You are the Prophet of Allah but you do not care for these things (of the world)?" The Prophet (S.A.W.) replied, "O Omar! Do you not wish that we should take *Aakhirah* and they should take the world?"

What would you have said to the Prophet (S.A.W.) if you had entered that room?

2. An old woman gives half a bread to a poor man. She herself is poor and does not have anything else to give to the beggar. Larry sees this and makes fun of the woman. "How will half a bread help the poor man?" he asks.

The old woman says, "I gave the bread just to do a good deed and to

make Allah happy. I want to prepare for death and *Aakhirah*. At least I have now increased the number of good deeds by giving this bread. Now, I am a step nearer to heaven and a step away from hell.” Is the old woman right?

3. A strong, young man comes begging to Aamir’s door. Aamir does not give money. He tells the beggar to pack the boxes in his shop. Then, after an hour’s work, Aamir gives some money to the beggar for the work. The next day, the same man comes begging again. Aamir tells him to pack the boxes again and gives him some money after the work. On the third day, the same man comes to Aamir. This time, he does not beg for money. He tells Aamir to give him work. Aamir keeps him as a helper in the shop. Is Aamir right in his behaviour?
4. Faisal often tells lies but he is never caught. One day, his father finds out his lies and punishes him. Will Faisal’s previous lies go unpunished?
5. Sameer says, “The police are useless. They can always be bribed and bought. The criminals are never punished. They will never be punished.” Why is Sameer wrong in his last guess?
6. An old man was cutting some shrubs. He was bent because of age. He was once an accountant in a big company. One day, he came to know of some bad deeds of some people in his company. Some people were using the company’s money wrongly. He reported this to his boss. Later, he was dismissed from his job because of pressure from the bad people. Will this old man never be rewarded for his honesty?
7. Rafi says, “This life is everything. We must enjoy it fully. My only aim is to have a lot of money, a nice house, a car and nice clothes.” Rafi does not study because he thinks that studies are not important. Now, nobody gives him a job. But Rafi wants quick money badly. He starts a small business with a friend. He robs his friend, steals and sells his parents’ jewellery, robs his parents and wife and begins doing illegal or *haram* jobs. He spends his youth in earning money. One day, he is found dead in a hotel. Someone had killed him. Would Rafi’s life have been different if he had remembered that there is another life after death? What do you think of Rafi?

12. WE MUST BE KIND

An old man had just accepted Islam. He stood before the Prophet (S.A.W). The Prophet (S.A.W.) asked him kindly, “Do you have anything?”

The man said that he was the poorest man in his tribe. Now, the Prophet (S.A.W.) said to his friends, “Who will help this poor man?”

A friend stood up and offered his camel to the poor man. The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, “Who will cover his head?”

Another friend got up and gave his *Amama* (head covering) to the man. Again, the Prophet (S.A.W.) said, “Who will arrange for his food?”

Now, the Prophet’s (S.A.W.) friend Salman Farsi rose. He took the poor man with him to some houses for food. But, the people were poor and could not help him. At last, Salman Farsi went to the house of Fatimah (R.A.), the Prophet’s (S.A.W.) daughter and asked for food for the old man.

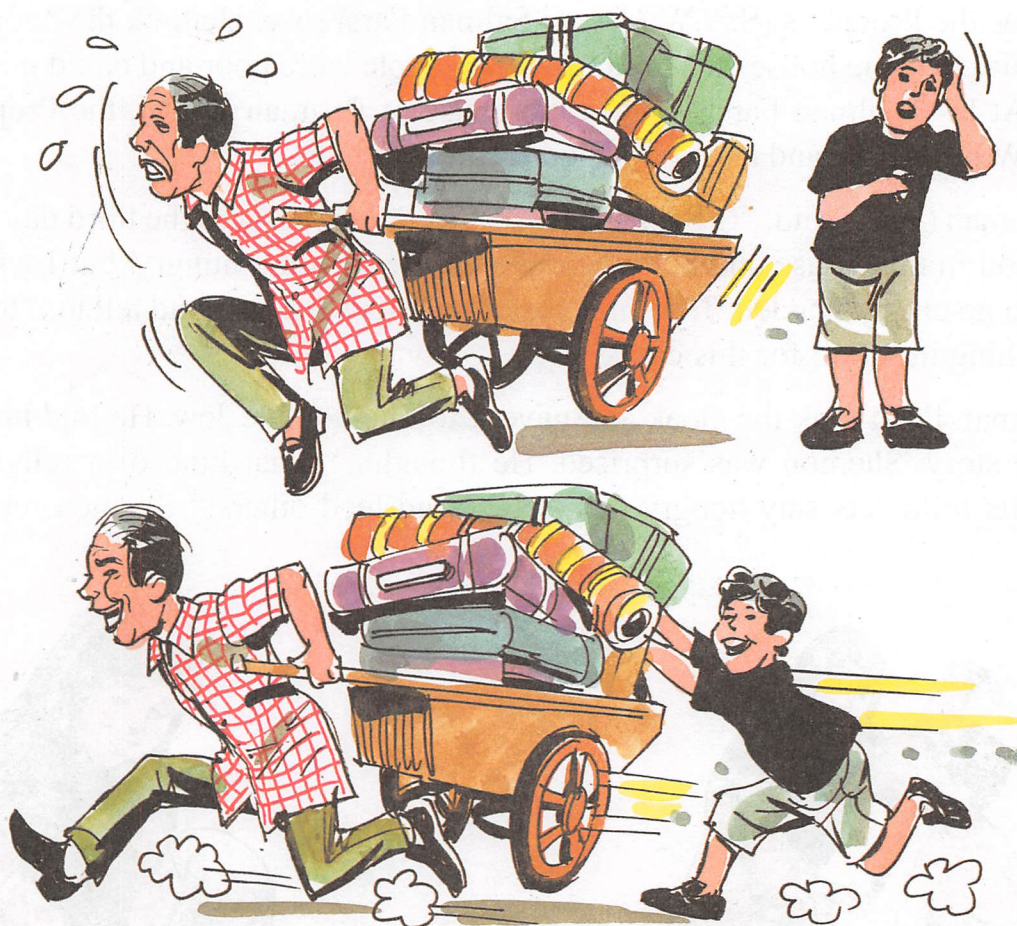
Fatimah (R.A.) said, “O Salman! I swear by Allah, today is the third day without food in this house and both the children are sleeping hungry, but I will not let you go empty-handed. Take my cloak to the Jew Shemon and tell him to give something in return for this cloak.”

Salman Farsi took the cloak and gave it to Shemon the Jew. He told him the whole story. Shemon was surprised. He thought, “What kind of a religion is this? Its followers stay hungry themselves and feed others!” Shemon returned

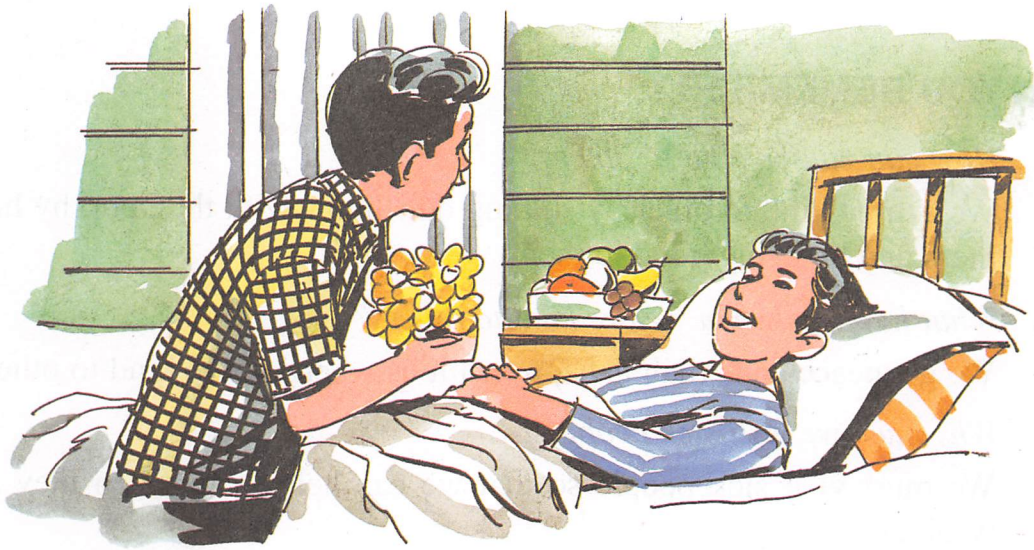


the cloak and gave sufficient food-grains to Salman. Fatimah's (R.A.) kindness had touched his heart. He accepted Islam then and there. Now, Salman gave the cloak and the grains to Fatimah (R.A.). Quickly, Fatimah (R.A.) ground the grains and cooked chapatis (bread or khubus) and gave them to Salman. Salman Farsi said, "Keep some of these for the children". Fatimah replied, "Once I have given something for the sake of Allah, that thing is not permissible for my children."

Dear children, we must be kind like Fatimah (R.A.). We must help the poor, the sick, the old and the needy. Allah has given us so many things. Share them with the poor and the needy. You will get peace if you help others. Allah will be happy with you if you are kind to others. Just think! If we were poor, we too would need others to help us. So, must you not help others?



When someone falls ill, go to him or her. Talk in a low voice to a sick person. Do not sit for very long with a sick person. Be kind to him. When you set out from your house to visit him, 70,000 angels line up your path from your house



to the sick person's house when you go and when you return from his house. These angels pray to Allah to bless you. Just think! If you are ill, how much you will like your friends to come and talk to you. Go and buy medicines for the sick. Help them in any way you can. Let them know that you care for them.

Sometimes people are rude to old people. They make fun of them. Old people are weak. They cannot do more work. They fall sometimes. Be kind to them. Help them in their work. Help them to lift things. Hold their hand to support them. Serve them. Respect them. Remember, you will also be old one day. Your hands will tremble and the feet will become weak. How much you will need others to help you at that time. So, will you not help the old?



Help the blind people. Give charity to beggars. How would you feel if you were blind or if you were a beggar? You would also like others to help you. Now, I am sure you would never beg. Instead, you would work hard and earn some money

for food and other needs. But, some beggars are helpless. They cannot work. So, help them.



Be kind to children too. Love them. Do not scold them or beat them. They are the flowers of heaven. They are too small to take care of themselves. So, be kind to them and love them. Speak softly to them. Do not fight with them. Let them play with your things. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) loved children very much.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How can you be kind to others?*

We can be kind to other by sharing our things with the poor, by helping them and by being good to them.

2. *What happens when we are kind to others?*

We get peace and Allah is happy with us when we are kind to others.

3. *Why must we visit sick people?*

We must visit sick people so that we can help them when they are so weak and lonely.

4. *Why must we be kind to old people?*

We must be kind to old people because they are weak and need our help.

5. *Why must we be kind to children?*

We must be kind to children because they are too small and cannot take care of themselves.

6. *Why must we be kind to others?*

We must be kind to others because its good to be kind. Moreover our Prophet (S.A.W.) was kind and Allah is kind. So, we too, must be kind.

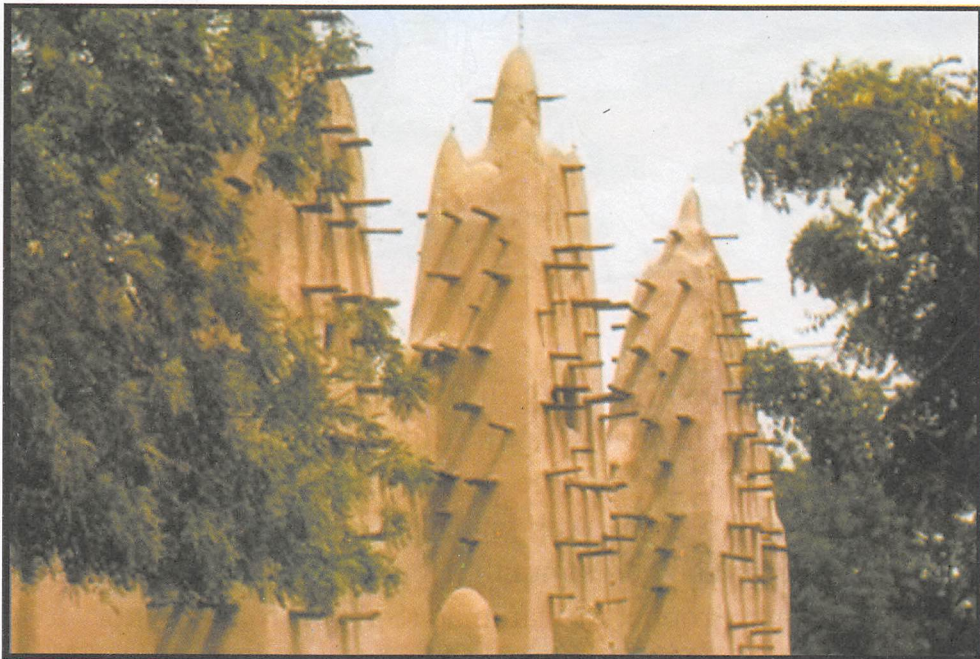
MORALS

1. Shakeel has friends who are very fond of music, dancing, hotels and films. Shakeel's parents are simple and poor. One day, he brings his friends to his house. He tells his parents, "Do not come before my friends because you are simple and old fashioned. My friends are very modern. They will not like you." Is Shakeel kind to his parents?
2. Saif falls while playing during the recess. Some boys start laughing at him. Are the boys kind or cruel? What must they do?
3. Saeeda is an old woman of seventy. It is very cold. She tells her son Rais to get some warm water for her to do ablution. Rais say; "You have to do ablution five times everyday. How long will I get warm water for you?" Then he goes to sleep. Is Rais kind?
4. A blind beggar comes to Javed. Javed is naughty. He picks up a small stone and puts it in the beggar's bowl. Is Javed kind?

5. Ayesha goes to her sick neighbour to help her. She washes the vessels, sweeps the floor in the neighbour's house. Then, she goes and buys medicine from the market and gives it to her neighbour. She takes food and a few flowers for her. After that, she presses the forehead of the sick person. A friend Reshma makes fun of Ayesha and says, "Why do you waste time on the sick?" Ayesha says, "I do it because I want to make Allah happy."

What do you think about Ayesha? What must Reshma do?

6. Asma's mother is ill. Asma's friends come to call her to play at 5 O'clock in the evening. Asma keeps the medicine, a glass of water and a hot water bottle near her mother's bed and goes to play just near the house. Nobody is at home with her mother. Suddenly, her mother cannot breathe easily. She tries to get up and reach the telephone but she cannot do so. She sees a pencil and paper near the pillow. Asma returns home. She finds her mother dead. On a piece of paper it was written. "Asma dear ...'" Do you think it was right for Asma to leave her sick mother alone?



A mosque in Mali (Africa)

13. KINDNESS TO ANIMALS



Do you see what the man is doing in the picture? He is trying to put some water in a dog's mouth. The man was travelling. He was thirsty. He drew water from a well and drank it. Suddenly, he saw a dog. The dog was licking the mud because it was thirsty. The man was kind. He filled his socks with water and then poured the water in the dog's mouth. He then went away. Allah forgave all his sins because of this. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) told this story to his companions.

Dear children, animals cannot speak but they feel pain and joy like us. Allah made animals to help us. We ride on them. We get milk from them. We get meat from them. We get leather things from their skin and fur coats from their fur. They serve us all the time. But, they are not our servants. They are only our

helpers. They are Allah's creatures just as we are Allah's creatures. So, we must be kind to them.

Do not slaughter an animal before other animals. Feed them well. Keep them in a proper place. Do not put heavy loads on them. Give them proper rest, food, water and comfort. Be kind to them. Allah will be pleased if you are kind to animals.

One day, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) saw a hungry camel tied to a post. He at once untied the rope and set it free. Will you not be kind to animals like the Prophet (S.A.W.)?

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Will Allah reward us if we are kind to animals?*

Yes, Allah will reward us if we are kind to animals.

2. *Do animals feel pain if they are hurt?*

Yes, animals feel pain when they are hurt

3. *Do animals feel happy if they are patted and loved?*

Yes, animals feel happy when they are patted and loved.

4. *Why must we be kind to animals?*

We must be kind to animals because they are also living creatures and they also feel pain but cannot speak.

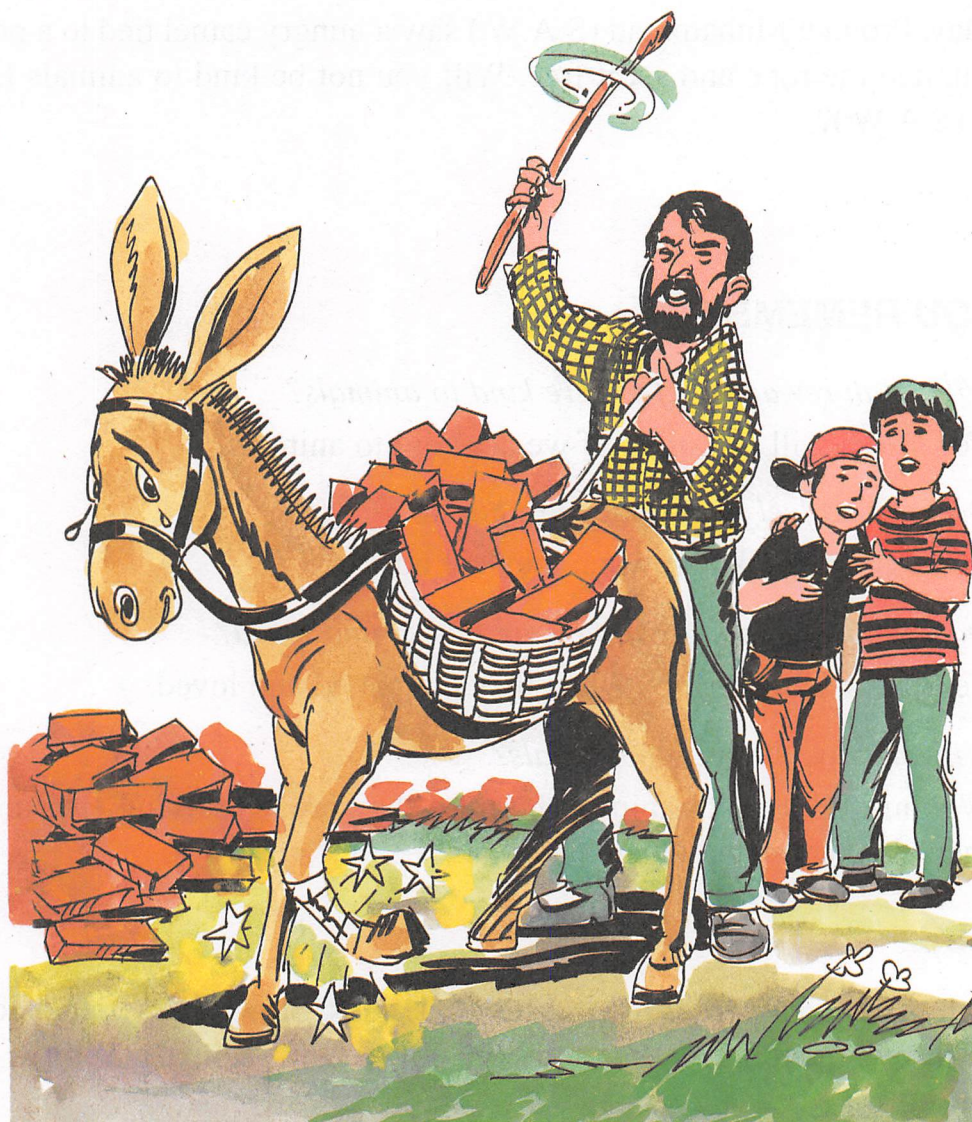
MORALS

1. Salma has a habit of throwing stones at dogs. Slowly, her friends join her in throwing stones. Farida tells her not to harm animals. Why is Salma wrong?

2. Raghieb catches a cat by its tail and swings it round and round just to have fun. Is Raghieb right? Does the cat feel pain?

3. A monkey makes the people laugh by its silly actions. Suddenly, some children throw stones at the monkey. It is hurt and blood trickles from its eyes. It is angry and bites two children. At night, the children's parents go and kill the monkey. Are the parents right? Why are they wrong? Are the children kind? Why did the monkey bite the children?

4. Anwar catches a rabbit by the ear and pulls it back and forth. The rabbit struggles in pain. Is Allah happy with Anwar?
5. Saabir puts a heavy load of bricks on a donkey. He puts some more bricks to save a second trip to the market. On the way, the donkey's foot is hurt. Saabir does not put medicine on the donkey's hurt foot. He does not give



it any rest. Everyday the donkey goes to the market with a hurt foot. One day, the donkey falls and dies. What will you tell Saabir?

6. Mansoor has a shop of chickens. He keeps more than 20 chickens in a small coop (cage). It is very hot. He puts no shade above the coop. He does not give water or grains to the chickens. He gives them just a little water and a few grains at night. Rashid asks him why he gives no food or water to the hungry chickens. Mansoor says, *"I do not give them food or water much because if they eat they make the coop dirty with excreta and*

I have to clean it”.

What do you think of Mansoor?

7. Faisal slaughters a sheep in front of other sheep. He says, *“The animals cannot understand anything. It does not matter if we slaughter them before other animals.”* Tell him why he is wrong.
8. The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, *“A woman kept her cat tied up. She did not give food to it. She did not free it to let it go and find some worms in the ground to feed itself. The woman went to hell because of her action.”* What should the woman have done?



14. REMEMBERING ALLAH

When a friend gives you gifts, you thank him and remember him. His gifts remind you of him all the time. Your parents give you many gifts all the time. They work hard to give you food, education, clothes and a nice home. So, you thank them. You remember them and try to be near them all the time.

Allah loves us. So, He gave you many gifts. He gave you life, a normal body, an intelligent mind, good parents and a home. Above all, He gave us a beautiful way of living. So, we remember Allah. We remember Allah in many ways. Look at the picture. These people are remembering Allah.



Salat



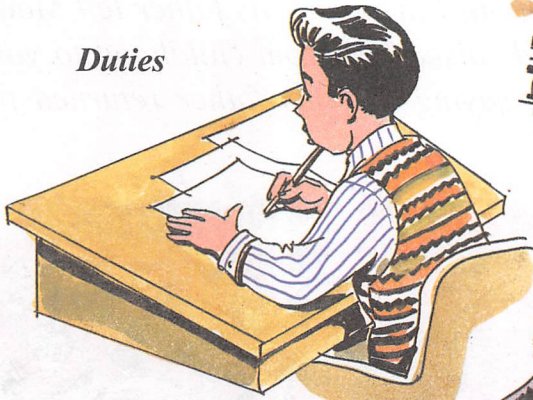
Tilawat



Dua

Listen to this story. A young soldier Farrookh left his home to take part in *Jihad*. As he was leaving, he gave 30,000 dinars to his young wife and said, "Use this money for your needs and for your child's needs in a good way until I return or die".

Duties



Following 5 pillars



Spreading Allah's message

The soldier did not return for many years. His wife spent all the money on her child's education. She thought it was her duty to educate her child. Her son soon grew up. He became a young, famous scholar. His knowledge was vast. After 30 years on the battlefield, Farrookh returned home. He had seen many victories in *Jihad*. Now, he came home. He was old. At home, he asked his wife about the money he had given her. She did not answer but sent him to the mosque to pray. When Farrookh reached the mosque, he saw a large gathering of people sitting quietly. They were listening to a speaker. The speaker was giving a lecture on Quran and *Hadis*. Farrookh asked someone, "Who is this great man?" The man standing nearby said in surprise. "Do you not stay in Madina?" Farrookh replied, "I am a Madinite but I was out of the city since 30 years". The other man said, "Oh! Never mind. I will tell you about this Sheikh, (leader). He is the foremost *Taabaeen* (people who succeeded the Prophet's (S.A.W.) companions) and his gatherings are great."

Farrookh said, "But, brother you did not tell me his name."

The other man said, "He is Rabeeh-ar-Raaee. Actually, his name is just Rabeeh but the scholars of Madina call him Rabeeh-ar-Raaee because he gives his opinion (Raaee) whenever they have a problem."

Farrookh asked, "But you did not tell me about his family name."

The other man replied, *“He is Rabeeh bin Farrookh. His father left Madina for Jihad. His mother educated him and raised him from childhood to youth. But, a few moments back, people were saying that his father returned from Jihad last night”*.



Farrookh now understood that the speaker was his own son. Tears filled his eyes and he thanked Allah for such a son. He quickly returned home. He praised his wife and son for their knowledge and character. Now, his wife said to him, *“I spent the money you gave me on our son’s education.”*

Farrookh was very happy. His son became the famous Imam Rabeeh.

Dear children, we remember Allah by doing our duties like Farrookh’s wife. Her whole life became worship because she did her duty. We can remember Allah by praying, by offering *Dua*, by doing *Zikr*, by doing our duty and by spreading Allah’s message like Imam Rabeeh and his parents.

Read the Quran daily with translation. It cleans the heart. It cleans the mind and soul. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) prayed for most part of the night. His feet would swell because of standing so long in prayers but he loved to remember Allah. His daughter Fatimah often did *Zikr* while cooking too. Dear children, when we remember Allah, our heart is filled with peace and light. Remember Allah by following the five pillars of Islam fully, and then you will get peace and success.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Why must we remember Allah?*

We must remember Allah because He has given us many gifts and He is Most Merciful.

2. *What happens when we remember Allah?*

Our heart gets peace and light when we remember Allah.

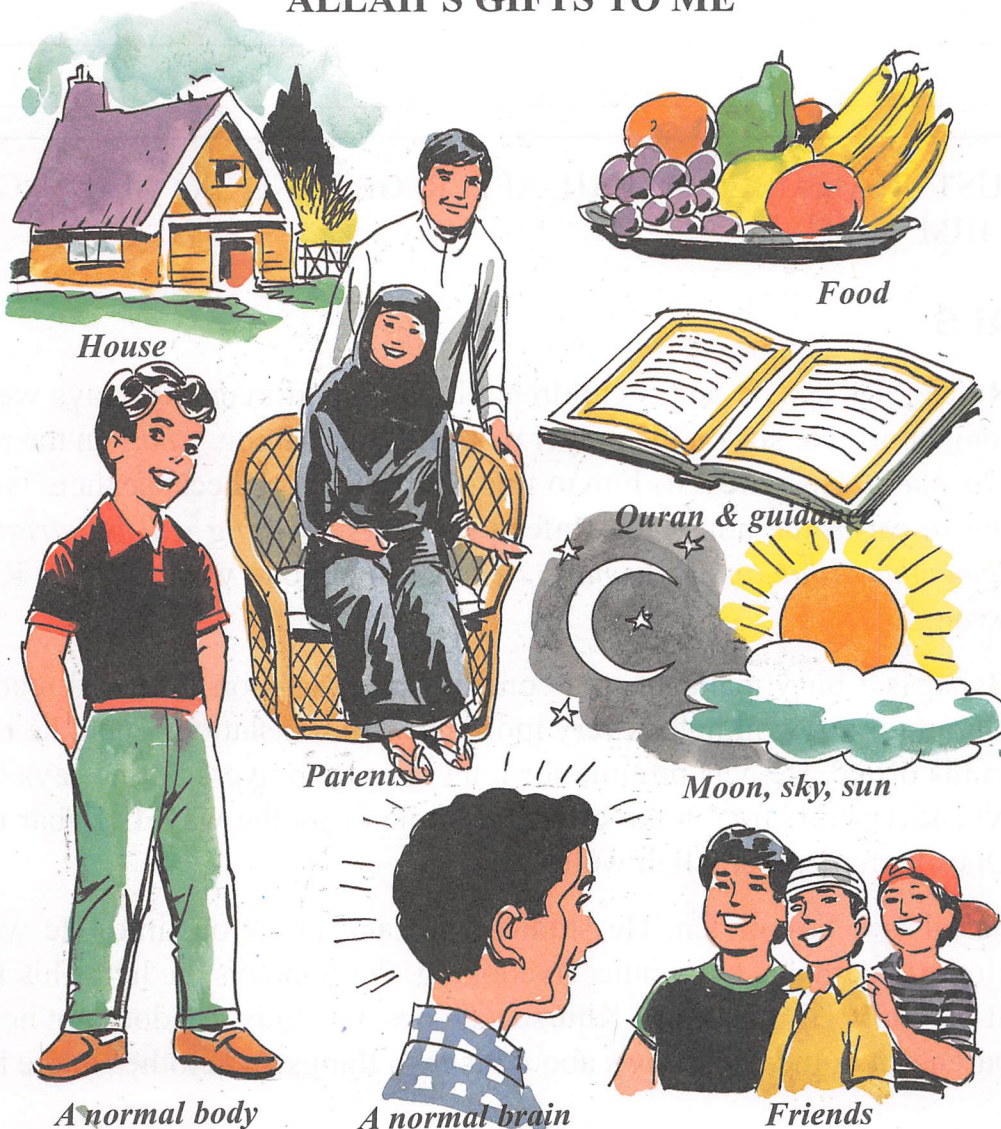
3. *In what ways can you remember Allah?*

We can remember Allah by praying, reading the Quran, spreading the Quran, saying *Dua* and *Zikr*, doing our duties and following the 5 pillars of Islam.

4. *How did every member in Farrookh's family remember Allah?*

Farrookh remembered Allah by going for Jihad. His wife remembered

ALLAH'S GIFTS TO ME



Allah by educating her son. Their son Rabeeh remembered Allah by spreading Allah's message to others.

Write down 10 gifts which Allah has given you.

(1).	_____
(2).	_____
(3).	_____
(4).	_____
(5).	_____
(6).	_____
(7).	_____
(8).	_____
(9).	_____
(10).	_____

I MUST REMEMBER ALLAH AFTER GETTING SO MANY GIFTS FROM HIM.

MORALS

1. Rafeeq has a wife and 3 children. He is a good man. He prays well for long hours. He sits on the prayer mat for hours saying 'Zikr' on the rosary (*Tasbeeh*). His wife tells him to find a job and work because there is nothing to eat in the house but Rafeeq says, "Everything will be alright if I remember Allah and pray more." He does not go to work. Why is Rafeeq wrong?
2. Babar is a busy manager in a company. He prays on time and reads the Quran for a few minutes every morning with translation. Then, he rushes to his office. He gets no time for long or extra prayers but he says 'Zikr' whenever he is free in the office, at home or on the way. Is Babar right? Does he remember Allah well?
3. Faisal is a boy of ten. He studies hard and prays on time. He washes clothes and helps his mother in cooking. On Sundays, he helps his father at his shop. His classmate Khursheed does not study. He does not help his parents at home. He throws about his own things and clothes in the house

and does not keep his own room clean but he prays well. What will you tell Khursheed? Who remembers Allah more — Faisal or Khursheed? Why?

ZIKR MEANS THAT WE REMEMBER ALLAH THROUGH THOUGHT, WORD AND DEED IN EVERY WAY — AT ALL TIMES.

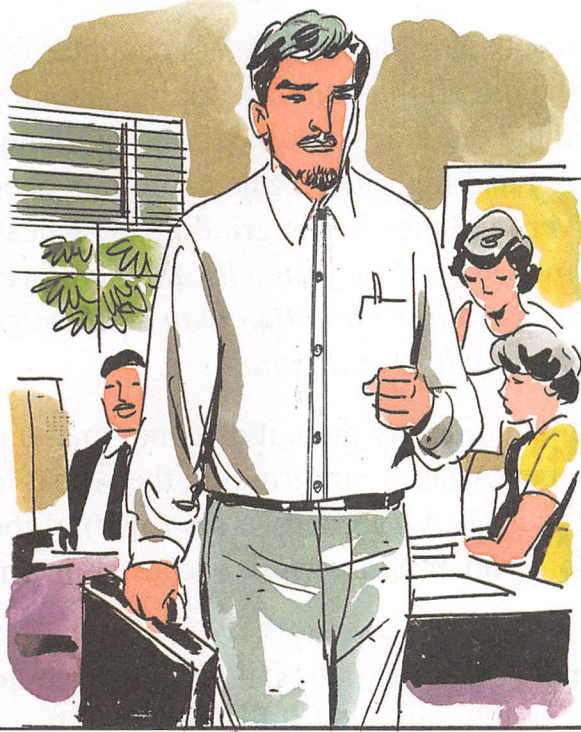


15. THE PILLARS OF ISLAM



You are Muslims. You are also called *Ummat-e-Wast* in the Quran. It means 'The Leading Nation'. You are supposed to lead and invite the whole world towards goodness. You are the leaders of the world. Allah made you the leaders of all nations. As leaders, you live in a special style. You live in a good way. You do many good deeds. There are five duties which are compulsory for you. They are *Shahadah*, *Salat*, *Zakat*, *Saum* and *Haj*. These duties are also called the five pillars of Islam.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) once said, "Islam is built on five pillars". What did the Prophet (S.A.W.) mean by this? He meant that Islam is like a house and it has 5 pillars. If these pillars fall, the house will fall. These 5 pillars are like the duties of the people who live in that house. In a house or family, if the duties are not done by its members, it will not be a house but a hotel. What are these family members doing? Mother is cooking. Father is going to work at his office. The son is studying. Do you see the duster on his table? He has just finished cleaning his room. The daughter has just finished studying. Now, she will sweep the floor. Every one in the family is doing his or her duty. Doing their duties is



Duties at home

the way of living of this family. We also have our 5 duties of Islam. These duties become our way of living. That is how we must live by doing our duties.

Here is a story. One day, Fatimah, (R.A.), the Prophet's (S.A.W.) daughter fell ill. In her house, the duties were fixed. She did all the indoor work like cooking and cleaning. Her husband Ali (R.A.) did the outdoor work like bringing things from the market. That day, Fatimah (R.A.) had high fever. She could not sleep at night. In the morning, she said her prayers and then began grinding the wheat. Ali (R.A.) said, "*Fatimah! Do you not have any pity on yourself? You had fever for the whole night. Upon waking up, you have done ablution with cold water. Now you are grinding the wheat. What if you fall ill still more?*"

Fatimah (R.A.) said, "Even if I die while doing my duty, it does not matter. I did the *wudu* (Ablution) and prayed to obey Allah. I am grinding the wheat to obey you and to serve the children." Fatimah (R.A.) recited verses (*ayat*) of the Quran and did *Zikr* while cooking and doing other house-work because remembering Allah was also her duty.

If Fatimah (R.A.) and Ali (R.A.) had not done their duties, their house would not have remained a house. The Muslim community is also like a house. If we do not do the 5 duties, then the house will fall. There can be no Muslim society without the five pillars of Islam. Here come Zahid and Khalid. Let us see what they are talking about.

Zahid : *Assalamualaikum*, Khalid.

Khalid : *Wa-alikum-assalaam wa Rahmatullah wabarakaatohu.*

Zahid : Tell me, Khalid. Are the 5 pillars of Islam compulsory for us?

Khalid : Yes. The 5 pillars of Islam are compulsory for us. We cannot be Muslims without following them.

Zahid : What does *Shahadah* mean?

Khalid : *Shahadah* means to declare faith by saying *La-Ilaha Illallah Muhammadur Rasoolullah* — There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. *Shahadah* really means that you accept Allah as your only Master and Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) as your only guide and model in life, that you accept him as the messenger of Allah.

Zahid : What does *Salat* mean?

Khalid : *Salat* means to pray five times a day. It is compulsory. We turn towards the *Kabah* to pray.

- Zahid : What is *Zakat*?
- Khalid : *Zakat* is a compulsory fund which we give every year to the poor. *Zakat* cleans us. The poor need not give *Zakat*.
- Zahid : What is the meaning of *Saum*?
- Khalid : *Saum* means to fast for a month during the month of Ramadan every year. The Quran was revealed in Ramadan. Fasting is compulsory.
- Zahid : What is *Haj*?
- Khalid : *Haj* means the annual pilgrimage to the *Kabah*. The rich must go for *Haj*, at least once in a lifetime. It is not compulsory for the poor to go for *Haj*.
- Zahid : When can we follow these five pillars? Is there a fixed time for doing these 5 duties?
- Khalid : Yes. of course. Here are the timings:
Shahadah — You can declare faith in Allah and accept Islam at any time of your life.
- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------|
| <i>Salat</i> | - | Five times a day |
| <i>Zakat</i> | - | Once a year |
| <i>Saum</i> | - | Once a year for one month |
| <i>Haj</i> | - | Once in a lifetime, at least. |
- Zahid : Can we be good Muslims without following these 5 pillars?
- Khalid : No. We cannot be Muslims at all if we do not follow these 5 pillars.
- Zahid : Thank you so much, Khalid.

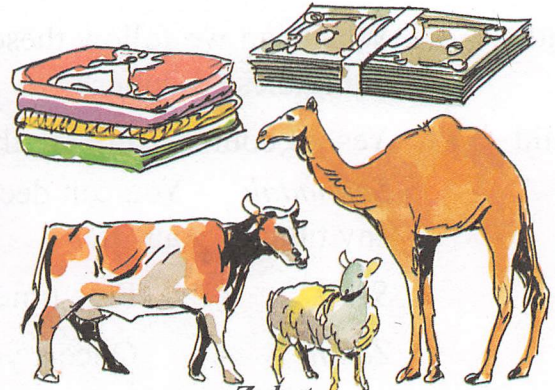
Dear children, this shows that Islam is not just a religion. It is more than that. It is a way of life. The word Islam means to obey and submit to Allah. Islam also means 'peace'. Anyone who follows Islam is a Muslim. Who gave this name 'Muslim' to the Muslims? Allah Himself gave this name 'Muslim' to us and to all His faithful servants in all times. All prophets and their true followers were Muslims. All prophets brought the same religion: Islam.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
 وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

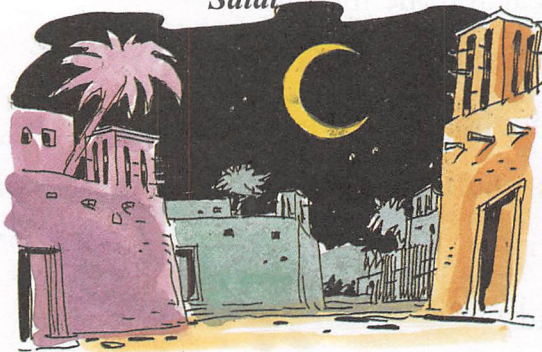
Shahadah I bear witness that there is no god except Allah. He is alone and has no partners and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.



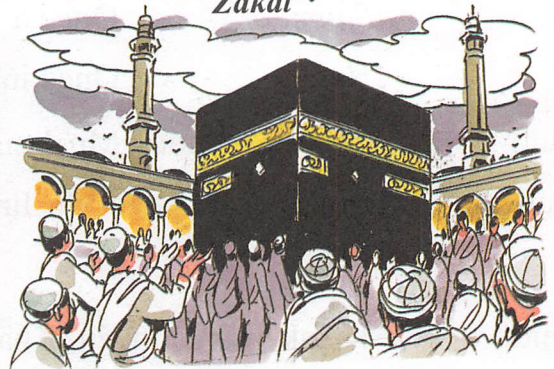
Salat



Zakat



Saum



Haj

Duties in Islam

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. Which are the five pillars of Islam?

The five pillars of Islam are *Shahadah*, *Salat*, *Zakat*, *Saum* and *Haj*.

2. What did Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) say about the 5 pillars of Islam?

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) said “Islam is built on five pillars.”

3. What does *Shahadah* mean?

Shahadah means to declare our faith by reciting the *Kalimah* and accepting Allah alone as our Master and Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) as Allah’s messenger and our guide and model in life.

4. *What does Salat mean?*

Salat means to pray 5 times a day.

5. *What is Zakat?*

Zakat is a compulsory fund which we give to the poor every year.

6. *What is the meaning of Saum?*

Saum means to fast for a month in Ramadan.

7. *What is Haj?*

Haj is the annual pilgrimage to the Kabah at least once in a lifetime.

8. *Write the timings of observing the 5 pillars of Islam below:*

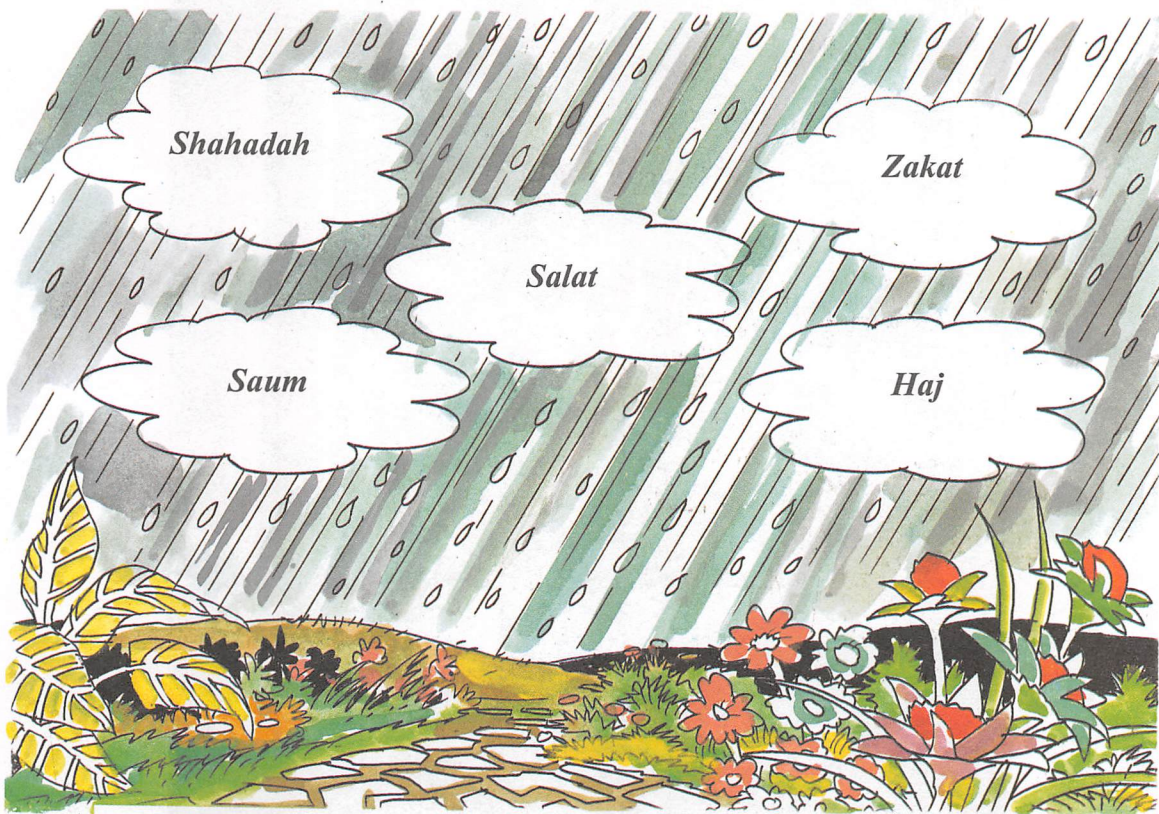
Shahadah Salat

Zakat Saum Haj

9. *Can we be Muslims without following the 5 pillars of Islam?*

No. We cannot be Muslims without following the 5 pillars of Islam. These five pillars are our duties.

10. *Colour this picture.*



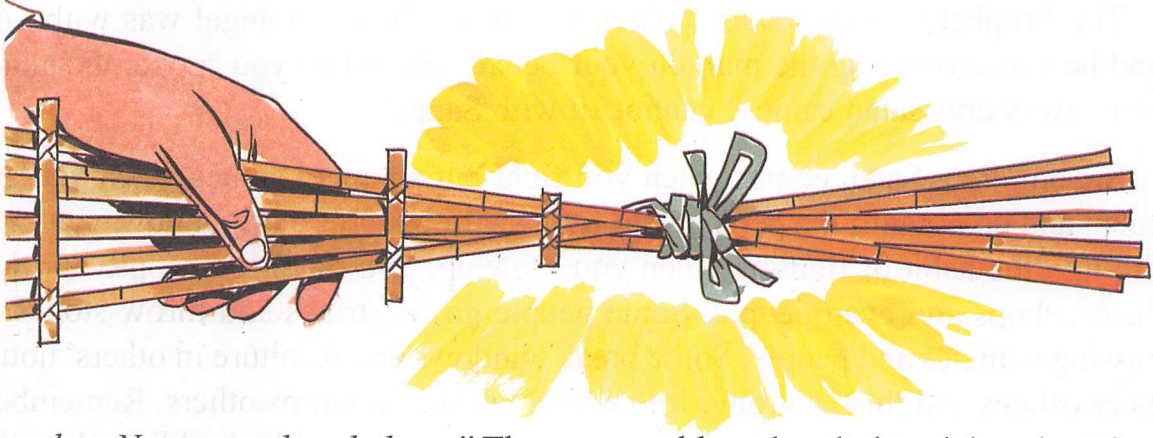
MORALS

1. Waaris says, “I do not believe in the five pillars. They are just traditions. I do not pray. But, I love Allah and I remember Him in my heart.” Why is Waaris wrong?
2. Mirza is a rich man but he never gives *Zakat*. He says, “It is my hard earned money. Why should I give it to the poor without getting anything in return?” What will happen if everyone starts behaving like Mirza? Can you answer Mirza’s question?
3. Razia never fasts. She says, “It is out of fashion to fast. I do not want my friends to think that I am old-fashioned. So, I do not fast. But, I give food to some poor people instead of fasting.” Why is Razia wrong. What do you think of Razia’s faith?
4. Salim and Zafar plan to go for *Haj* together. Both are friends. They do not take their families with them though they can afford it. They say, “If we take women and children with us, they will not allow us to work freely to do some business in Saudi Arabia at Haj time.” Why are Salim and Zafar wrong?



16. WE MUST NOT FIGHT

You have heard the story of the man and the sticks. A man was dying. He had 6 sons. He called them and gave them a stick each. He said, *“Hold the 6 sticks*



together. Now try to break them.” The sons could not break the sticks when they were held together. Now, the man said, *“Take back your own sticks and hold them separately. Now, try to break each stick in your own hands.”* The sons broke the sticks easily now because they were separate and weak. The man said, *“If you are united, nobody can break you but if you fight among yourselves, you will be separate and weak. Anyone will break you easily then.”*

Dear children, if you strike one stick on another stick, both sticks will be harmed and will break. Fighting also makes you weak and breaks you. If you are all united, you are strong.

Sometimes, people fight over small or big things. Fighting is wrong. Why? It is wrong because when we fight, we hurt and harm others. We hurt and harm ourselves too. A Muslim never harms others.

If someone hurts you, do not hit back. Do not use bad language. When you hit back or hurt a person who has hurt you, it is called taking revenge. Revenge is bad. Forgive the person who hurts you. Why? You must forgive others because Allah also forgives you. If you fight with someone, say “Sorry” and be friendly with him again. Sometimes, people fight and stop talking to each other. This is also wrong. It is not allowed that a Muslim should cut relations with another Muslim like this for more than 3 days.

Here is a story. A man was fighting and using bad words with Abu Bakr (R.A.) in front of Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.). Abu Bakr (R.A.) listened silently and the man went on fighting. Abu Bakr (R.A.) was silent. The Prophet (S.A.W.) kept smiling at Abu Bakr (R.A.). The man did not stop fighting. Now, Abu Bakr (R.A.) became angry and gave a harsh reply to the man. As soon as

Abu Bakr (R.A.) spoke like this, the Prophet (S.A.W.) stood up and went away. Abu Bakr (R.A.) quickly followed the Prophet (S.A.W.). He said; “Oh Prophet of Allah! What is this? When he was saying bad words, you were smiling but when I answered him, you became angry.”

The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, “When you were silent, an angel was with you and he was answering the man on your behalf. But when you spoke, the angel went away and Satan came. I cannot sit with Satan.”

So, children, Satan comes when you fight but an angel comes when you are silent and do not hurt the person who fights with you. If you fight now, you may fall into the habit of fighting when you grow up. You often see people burning buses, shops and even people. Some people go on strikes and throw stones at passing vehicles and people. Some break windows and furniture in others’ houses or offices. All this is wrong. It is wrong because it harms others. Remember, public property like buses, bridges, roads, bus-stands, public buildings like the post offices, hospitals and parks are built with the money you pay as tax to the government. So, you harm yourself when you harm these things.

Sometimes, a fight breaks out between friends or classmates. Do not fight. Take the problem to the teacher, the principal or your parents. Do not take matters in your hands. Nobody likes a person who fights. Everyone like a person who is friendly. So, stop fighting.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Why is fighting wrong?*

Fighting is wrong because when we fight, we hurt others and it makes us weak.

2. *Does a Muslim hurt others?*

No. A Muslim never hurts others.

3. *What must you do if someone fights with you or hurts you?*

We must forgive him.

4. *What must you do if you fight with someone or hurt him?*

We must apologize to him and say “Sorry” and be friendly again with that person.

5. *What is the best way to be friendly again after fighting and apologizing?*

The best way to be friendly again is to say *Assalamu-alaikum* and to give a gift to the person we have hurt.

Are the children below doing the right or wrong actions? Put a tick-mark (✓) for the right actions and a cross-mark (X) for the wrong actions.



MORALS

1. Zahid takes Abid's pencil-box. Abid beats Zahid. Zahid beats back. Half the period is spent in fighting. The whole class cannot study because of this fight. Why are Abid and Zahid wrong? Who suffers?
2. Shahid is a naughty boy. He throws water on Parvez. Parvez picks up a stone and throws it at Shahid. Shahid is hurt and blood flows out from his eye. Now, they go to the teacher to complain. The teacher says, "*Parvez, you should have come to me before hitting back at Shahid. You have already taken your revenge*". Is the teacher right? Why was Parvez wrong? Why was Shahid wrong?
3. Khalid and Rashid are boys of twelve. During the recess, they fight over a rubber in the playground. Khalid punches Rashid in the stomach. Rashid falls. His head hits a stone. He becomes unconscious. Khalid thinks he is dead. He is afraid. He runs to the class and does not tell anyone about Rashid. After some time, the principal sees Rashid and takes him to the hospital. Rashid dies. Was Khalid right in not telling anyone about Rashid's injury?
4. Yusuf and Hamad are fighting near a water tank. Suddenly, Yusuf falls in the water tank because the cover of the tank is open. Hamad is afraid but

he quickly puts a hand inside the water and pulls Yusuf out of the tank. Yusuf is unconscious. Hamad is afraid of Yusuf's mother but he thinks, "I must call Yusuf's parents now or Yusuf may die. Let them beat me if they want because I was fighting with Yusuf." He calls Yusuf's parents. They take him to the hospital. Yusuf is saved and he forgives Hamad. Yusuf's parents do not scold Hamad. They praise him for being alert and brave and for pulling Yusuf out of the tank. What do you think of Yusuf when he forgave Hamad? What do you think of Hamad?

5. Moosa is a good silent boy. He studies well and gets a good rank. He has many friends. Javed does not study well and often gets very bad marks. He is jealous of Moosa. He tells the whole class not to talk to Moosa. Moosa is sad. Soon, Moosa helps Javed in his studies. Now, Javed becomes his friend. Why was Javed wrong? What do you think of Moosa?
6. Sajid is a big, fat boy. He is bad-mannered and fights with everyone in the class and in the neighborhood. He bosses over other children. All the children are afraid of him. His parents and teachers do not take his bad ways seriously. They do not stop his bad habits. After 20 years, one day, Sajid's old classmate Taysab reads in the newspaper that Sajid was caught while robbing a bank. The next day, Taysab hears that Sajid was shot dead by his own roommate because they had a fight over money. Why was Sajid wrong? Which habit made Sajid a criminal? What should Sajid's parents and teachers have done?



17. SURAH AL NAS

Revealed in Makkah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind, قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
2. The King of mankind, مَلِكِ النَّاسِ
3. The God of mankind, إِلَهِ النَّاسِ
4. From the evil of the slinking whisperer مِن شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ
5. Who whispers into the hearts of men, الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ
6. Of jinn and men مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

Dear Children,

This *Surah* is the last *Surah* in the Quran. Sometimes, some evil men or genie (*Jinn*) try to tempt us and take us away from the right path. How? They create doubts in our hearts about the truth. They also create doubts in other people's hearts. They creep into the heart and put evil thoughts there. They whisper silently into the hearts in such a way that sometimes we do not even know that they have entered our heart. These evil whisperers can be humans or *Jinn*. Sometimes, they spread lies. Sometimes, they make people fight. If we are not alert and careful, they can destroy us and lure us away from the right path. So, in this *Surah* we pray to Allah to protect us from the evil of those mischief-makers who work silently in the heart to make people bad. We can fight this evil only by one weapon — *Iman*. We must remember Allah all the time to fight off and drive away these evil whisperers.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the meaning of Nas?*
Nas means mankind

2. *What is the central idea of Surah Nas?*

In *Surah Nas*, we ask Allah to protect us from evil people and *Jinn* who whisper and create doubts in our hearts and who spread lies about us and others.

3. *How do the evil whisperers tempt a person away from the right path?*

They put bad thoughts, temptations and doubts in a person's heart.

4. *Who must we beware of?*

We must beware of evil people and *jinn* who spread lies and create doubts in the hearts of men.

5. *How can we protect ourselves from these evil whisperers?*

We can protect ourselves from these evil whisperers by praying to Allah to protect us from them and by remembering Allah all the time.

6. *Write whether the following are true or false:*

A. The evil whisperers can be humans or *Jinn*.

B. We must do nothing to protect ourselves from doubts and bad thoughts.

7. *Match the following:*

Evil whisperer	tempts us away from the right path
We must ask	Allah's help and protection

8. *Match the Arabic words with the English meanings:*

Say	قُلْ
Mankind	يُوسُفُ
Evil	شَرٌّ
Whispers	النَّاسِ

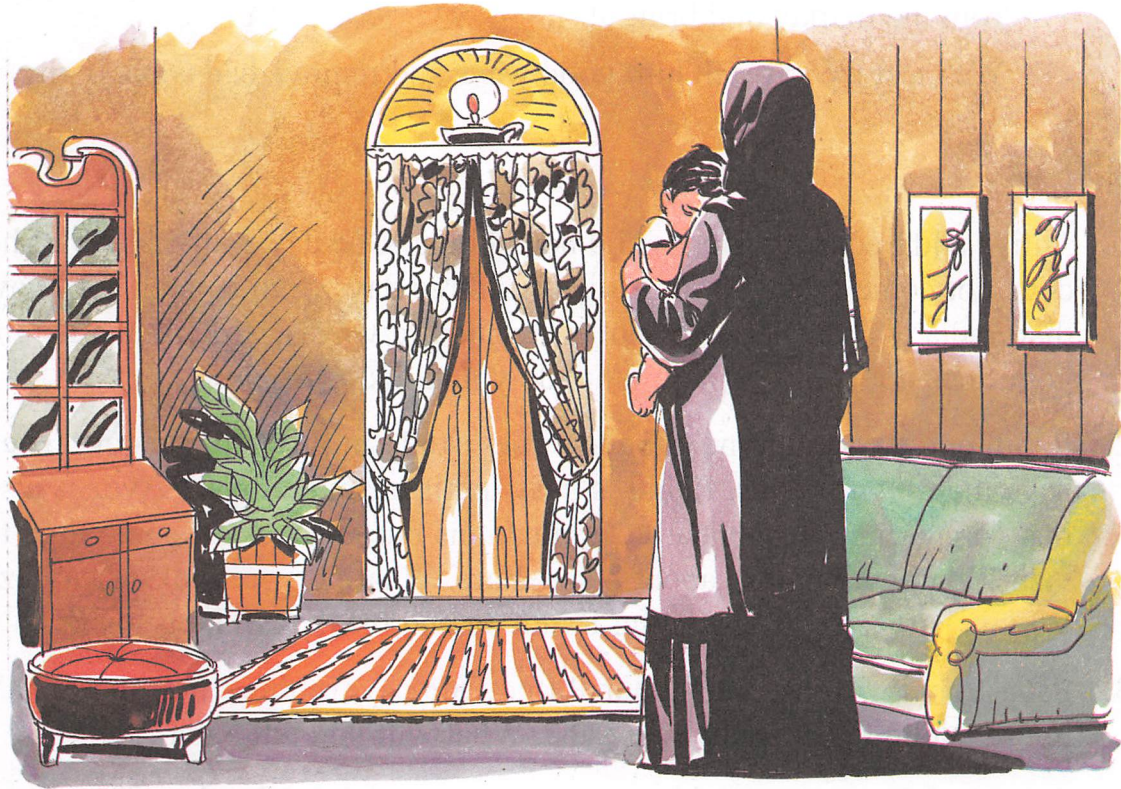
18. AMINA'S NEIGHBOUR



Amina is a little girl. She lives in a village. She has a neighbour called Asma. Asma's door is near Amina's door. Asma and Amina go to the Village School together. They read books together. They play the same games together. One day, Amina falls ill. She does not go to the school. Asma goes to Amina's house. She is sad to see that Amina is sick. She sits near Amina. She gives her water and medicine. Then, Asma reads a story to Amina. The next day, Asma brings flowers for Amina. Asma is kind. She always visits sick people. She takes care of them.

Amina is happy. She likes Asma. She thinks, "Asma is my wonderful friend." Soon, Amina is well. Amina and Asma go the school together again. Dear children, we must be very kind to our neighbour in every way like Asma. Go and inquire about his welfare often. If he has a problem, try to help him. If you go to the market, just knock at your neighbour's door. It will take just two minutes to do so. Ask him if he wants anything from the market. That is a good way to show love for your neighbour. Take a good dish of food for your neighbour sometimes.

Be kind to your neighbour whether he is a Muslim or not. Here is a story. A man left his wife and child and went out of the city for some days. The child liked light and could not sleep without a lamp but there was no lamp in the house. The child cried a lot. A good Muslim lived next door. He heard the child's cries. He was worried about his neighbour because he now knew that the man had gone and the family was alone. He came to know that the child wanted a light in the house. The good Muslim lighted a lamp every evening on the wall of the child's house. The child was happy and stopped crying. When the child's father returned, his wife told him how the neighbour had helped them with the lamp. The man was impressed with the good Muslim's kindness. He later accepted Islam.



REMEMBER: A PERSON WHO HURTS HIS NEIGHBOUR WILL NEVER GO TO HEAVEN.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How must you treat your neighbour?*
We must be kind to our neighbour.
2. *How will you behave with your non-Muslim neighbour?*
We must be kind and friendly with our non-Muslim neighbours too.

3. *What will happen to a person who hurts his neighbour?*
A person who hurts his neighbour will never go to heaven.
4. *Point out some ways to be friendly with your neighbour.*
 - A. We must inquire about the neighbour's welfare often.
 - B. We must help him in every way.
 - C. If our neighbour has a problem, we must try to solve it.
 - D. We must serve him when he is sick. We must get medicines for him
 - E. We must send good dishes of food sometimes.
 - F. When we go to the market, we must ask him if he wants anything from the market and bring it.
 - G. We must try to teach him good ways and remove bad ways if any.

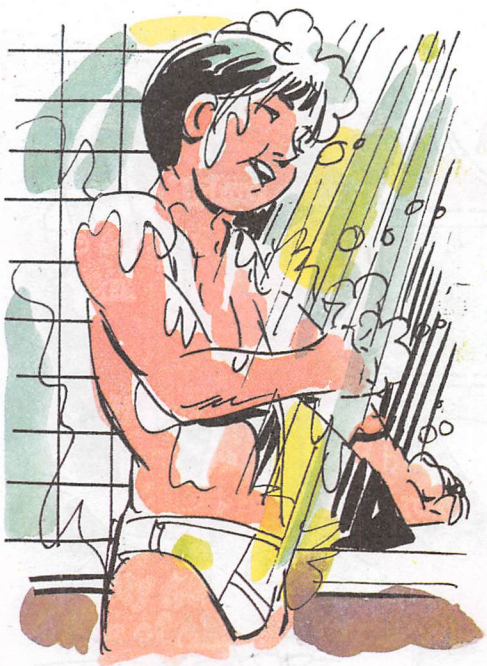
MORALS

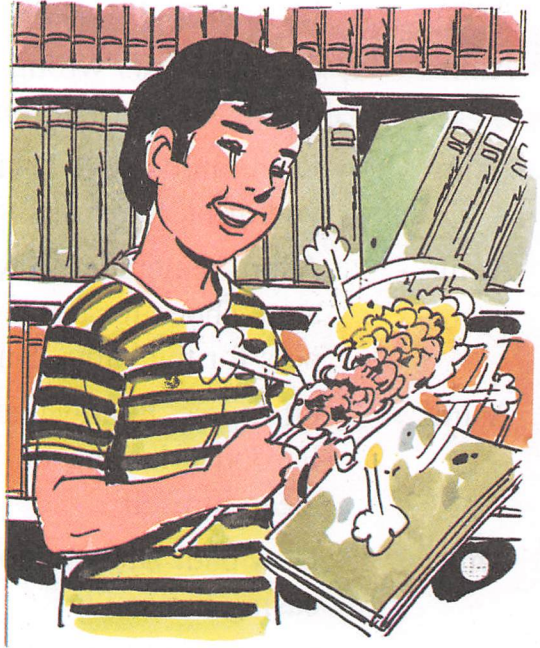
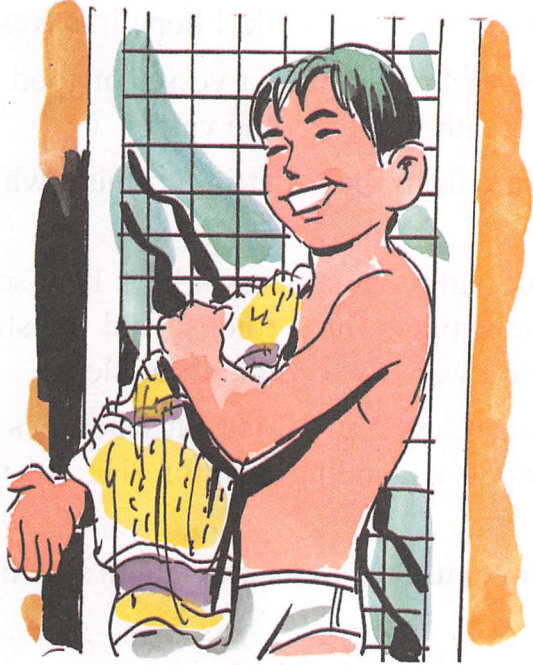
1. Aaliya and Sadia are friends and neighbours. One day Sadia falls ill. She does not come to play with Aaliya for three days. Aaliya does not know that Sadia is sick. She does not go to inquire why her friend and neighbour does not come to play. What do you think of Aaliya?
2. Rahul and Parvez are neighbours. They study in different schools. They have their own friends. Rahul is busy in his examinations. Parvez is also busy preparing for his board examinations but he takes off some time to visit Rahul and inquire about his welfare. What do you think of Parvez? Why is Parvez right in visiting Rahul on and off though he is busy?
3. Saba fights with her neighbour Rafia. One day, robbers attacked Saba's house. Nobody comes to help Saba. What will you tell Saba?
4. Asim and Omar are neighbours. They are kind to each other. They keep a secret bell to call each other. A third friend lives far away. He is Naushad. Naushad makes fun of Asim and Omar. He says, "Why do you waste time on neighbours? What is the use?" Omar says, "I am good to Asim because our Prophet (S.A.W.) was also good to neighbours." One day, robbers attack Omar's house. He rings the secret bell to call Asim. Asim comes with other neighbours and saves Omar. The police come after two hours. His own relatives come after four hours as they live far. Why was Naushad wrong?

19. CLEANLINESS

All of us like a clean person, a clean room, clean food, clean books and clean roads. Here is Amin. What is he doing?







Now, Amin goes to his friend's Asim's house.

Amin : *Assalamu alaikum.*

Asim : *Walaikum assalaam wa rahmatullah wa barakaatuhu.*

Amin : Asim, come let us go to play. I see that you have worn a very clean shirt. Good. Now, be quick.

Asim : First, drink this milk. Oh, let me smell the milk. I hope it is fresh.

Amin : O Asim! It is wrong to smell or breathe into a vessel of food or drink. The germs from your breath will enter the vessel.

Asim : Right and sorry! I will be back from the toilet in a minute while you drink the milk.

Amin : Asim, remember to wear your bathroom slippers. I have kept separate shoes for outdoors, blue slippers for the house and red slippers for the bathroom because I want to keep the floor clean.

Asim : Of course, I know that. Do you know Amin? Today at school, I saw Farooq urinating on the floor in a standing position. He did not clean himself.

Amin : How bad! Did you not tell him to use the toilet seat and to sit while easing himself?

Asim : Yes, I told him. I also told him to clean himself with water and to use the left hand for cleaning himself in the toilet.

Amin : Thank God! You are a good captain. Do you know that child Asma in the K.G. class? She often picks her nose. Yesterday, I heard her teacher scolding her for this dirty habit. I hate children who pick their nose. The teacher told Asma to clean her nose in the toilet with water. She also told her to use her left hand for cleaning the nose.

Asim : O Amin! Yesterday, I felt so shy when I was returning home with my mother. A man was urinating right on the road side on a wall. He was well-dressed and his car stood nearby.

Amin : What a shameless habit! Only men do this. Women are also humans. They also work outside for hours but they never do this. Asim, if I were in your place, I would have gone with my mother to that man and would have said to him. Sir! Never pass urine in public places, near streams, on walls, roadside or in shady places like trees. Go home to your own toilet or use a public toilet.

Asim : You are brave. You can say so. But, Mother was with me. I felt shy. Okay, now wait till I come back from the toilet. Here, hold my Quran. We cannot take holy books inside the toilet.

Asim puts his left foot in the toilet first when he enters it. While entering the toilet he says *Aoozo billahi minash shaitanirrajeem*. He closes the door from inside. He does not talk or sing in the toilet. He cleans himself. Washes his hand and comes out. He puts his right foot out of the toilet first and says, *Ghufranaka*. Then Asim and Amin go out to play.

Amin : What a beautiful day! Look at the cool clouds. Oh, oh! There is our Science teacher.

Asim and Amin : *Assalamu-alaikum*, Madam.

Science Teacher : *Wa-alaikum assalaam wa rahmattullah wabarakaatohu*.
Where are you going? (She smiles)

Amin : To play in the park.

Teacher : Yes, the lawn has just been trimmed there and the park is very neat and clean. Do not throw waste papers there.

Asim : Yes, Madam.

Teacher : And do not play barefoot. You have read in Science that worms enter the feet from the mud too.

Amin : Yes, Madam.

(The Science teacher walks away).

Amin : O how good is she! She looks like an angel in her neat, clean blue coat and that pure-white scarf.

Asim : Have you seen her face? Her skin is clean and fresh. Last Sunday, she came to my house to meet my mother. It was time for *Maghrib Salat*.

I offered her water for ablution but she had already done ablution.

She always stays with ablution done.

She cleans her teeth with miswak before Wudu

Amin : She likes to be clean and pure always. Oh, Oh! Are we to meet all the teachers today? There comes our Class Teacher.

Amin and Asim : *Assalamu alaikum*, Madam.

Class Teacher : *Waalaiikum assalaam wa rahmatullah wabarakaatohu*.
And where are you going?

Amin : To play, Madam.

Class Teacher : Well, well. But do not miss your *Maghrib* prayer. Only 15 minutes are left for the *Adan* now.

Amin : Yes, Madam.

(The Class Teacher walks away.)

Asim : Oh, how blessed she looks. I have never seen a stain on her scarf or on her coat.

Amin : The best thing I like about her is her *Zikr*. I often see her doing silent *Zikr* while going from one class to another. And she tells us that *Zikr* cleans the heart.

(Amin and Asim play in the park. Soon, they hear the *Adan*.)

Asim : There is no water here. Come, we will do the ablution at the Masjid. Amin returns home after *salat*.

Amin : Mother, I can't find the hair oil. Where is it? I want to apply it before sleeping. Our Science teacher said that hair have roots and oil is good for the hair-roots. Oil is like food for the hair. I remember my lessons well when I apply oil on the scalp.

Mother : Here is your hair-oil and here is your *Surma*. How beautiful and clean your eyes are! This is because you put *Surma* in your eyes before sleeping every night.

Amin : Thank you mother.

Amin was sleeping. He was thinking of the Prophet's (S.A.W.) words: "Cleanliness is a part of faith".



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is cleanliness?*

Cleanliness means being free from dirt.

2. *What must you say when you come out of the toilet?*

Ghufranaka.

3. *Put a tick-mark (✓) or a cross mark (X) on each habit.)*

Cutting nails Picking nose Brushing teeth Washing hands before eating Wearing the same slippers in the toilet and the other rooms Taking a bath, Wearing clean clothes Urinating in standing position Oiling and combing the hair Putting *Surma* in the eyes Throwing waste in the bed, Sweeping the floor, Not wiping the tables Sneezing or coughing while facing others, Reading the Quran Doing ablution Collecting dirty clothes and not washing them Urinating in public on roads or walls Arranging books neatly Using *miswak*

MORAL

1. Shahid's father tells him to throw the waste-bag in the waste-pit outside the house. Shahid feels shy to carry the waste-bag in front of his neighbours. So, he does not throw it. His father goes out and throws it. Why is Shahid wrong?
2. Azhar never combs his hair. He says, "I am different from others, I just pass my hand through my hair and it is combed." What will you tell Azhar?
3. Anees gets a good rank in the class always. He is a good student. Soon he says that it is a fashion to keep the hair unoiled. So, he stops combing the hair. After some weeks, his hair starts falling. His head pains. He cannot remember his lessons and answers. His rank goes down. The next year, he fails. After 5 years, half his hair are white. What must Anees do?
4. Asma had long nails. Dust, food and dirt collect in her nails. Soon she falls ill. The doctor says that she has infection and germs have entered her body. Can you tell why Asma fell ill?

5. A man's hair and head were dirty and not combed. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) told him to go and wash and comb himself. After some time, the man came back neat and clean. The Prophet (S.A.W.) praised him now. Why?

Name these things with which we clean ourselves.



20. A GOOD PERSON



A good person prays on time



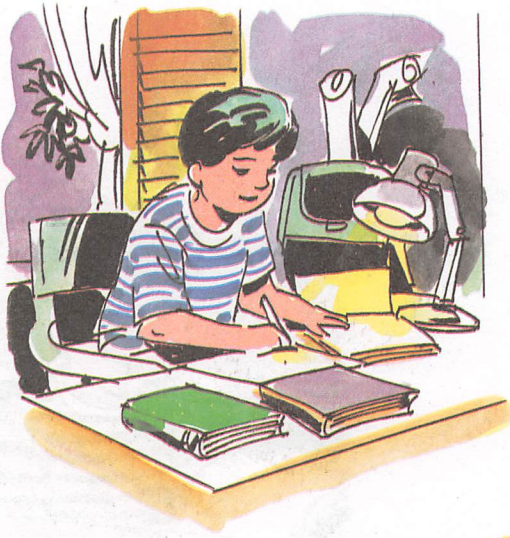
Reads the Quran daily



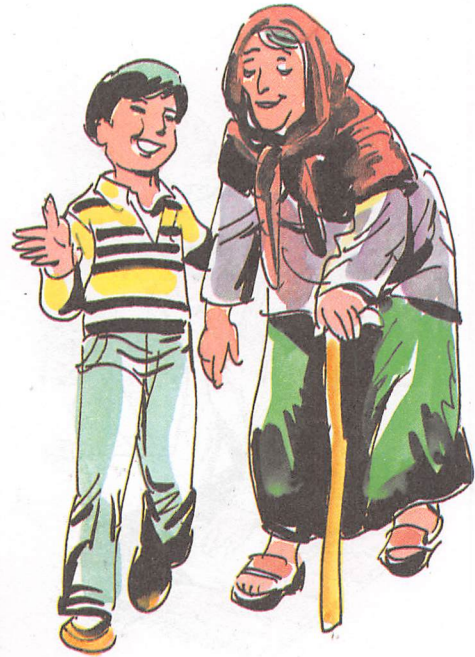
Is kind



Greets others



Studies hard



Helps others



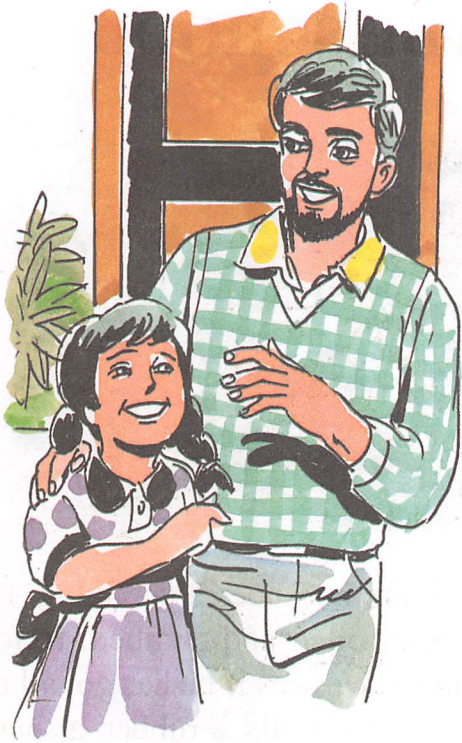
Visits relatives



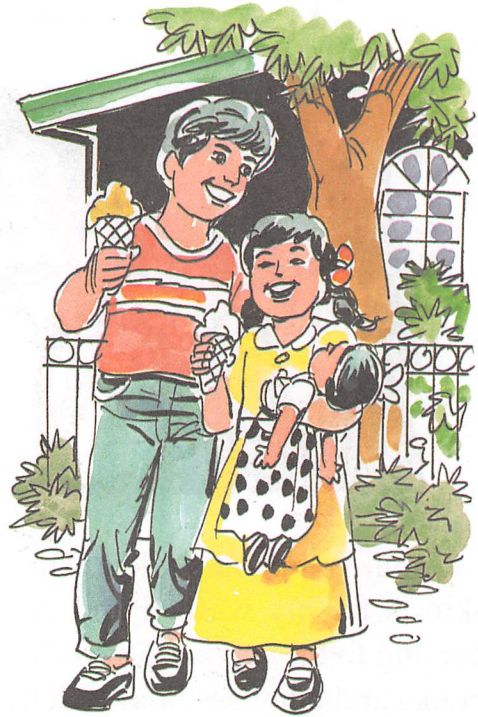
Cleans the room



Cares for others



Walks respectfully with elders



Loves brothers and sisters



Obeys his parents



Works hard

How many of these actions do you do? Count and write. Try to increase the number slowly.

21. AMIN GOES TO THE SCHOOL



Amin is a good student. His uniform is clean and his shoes are shining. His skin is freshly washed and clean. His hair is well oiled and combed. Before coming to the school, Amin checks his bag at home. He sees if he has got all the books and compass box. He checks if he has got two pencils, a rubber, a sharpener and a foot-ruler.

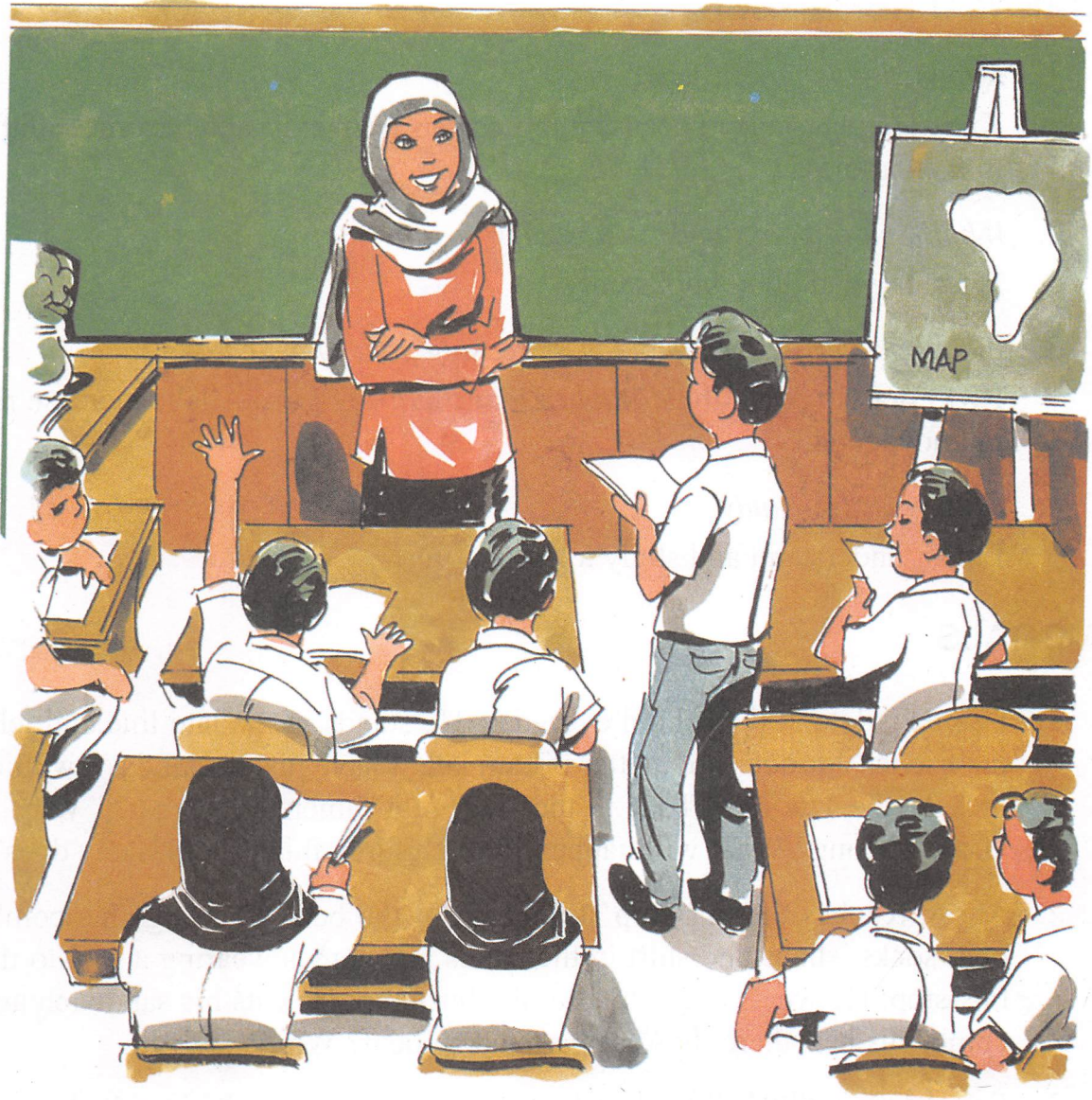
Amin reaches the school ten minutes before time. He is never pulled out of the assembly for being late or dirty. He always greets his teachers, friends and classmates with *Assalamu alaikum*. He always pays attention in the class to his lessons. He does not talk too much. He never fights because he is gentle and polite.

One day, a boy of Std. I is crying after school. Amin goes over to the child and pats him. Then, he picks up the child's bag and takes him to the Principal's office. The Principal sends the little child home. The next day, in the assembly, the Principal calls out Amin in front of everyone. She praises him for helping the little boy. Everyone is happy with Amin.

Do you see how Amin helps others? All the teachers like Amin. All the students now want to be his friends.

Knowledge is power. Be a good student. Study more and get more and more knowledge. Do not cram questions and answers. Understand the answers and then learn them. Amin is good at studies because he understands his lessons well. If he cannot understand a point, he asks his teacher about it in the recess. His teacher is happy to teach him.

How does Amin study? Let us see how he studies. Amin first reads a lesson. He then underlines the main points. What are main points? Main points are



important points. Amin finds out one important point in every paragraph. He underlines it with a pencil. After that, he finds out the answers of the questions at the lesson's end. He marks the answers in brackets. But Amin has one more secret of his good studies. He keeps a private note book for each subject at home. He writes down all the questions and notes in these books. He keeps his private note books very neat and clean. Amin knows that his own hard work is not enough. He must get Allah's help. So, he prays to Allah with these words: *Rabbi Zidni Ilma*. It means "My Lord Allah! Increase me in knowledge.

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Knowledge is power, why?*

Knowledge is power because it protects us from evils and becomes a light in the darkness.

2. *What kind of books must you read?*

We must read good books only.

3. *Which prayer will you say for increasing your knowledge?*

I will pray to Allah thus: *Rabbi Zidni Ilma*. My Lord Allah! Increase me in knowledge.”

4. *How must you study?*

I must understand and study a lesson.

MORALS

1. Usama is late at the school everyday. He stands in the late line and tells his friends. “It does not matter if I am late. I have just to stand a few minutes in the late-line. That is the only punishment. So what?” Why is Usama wrong? What will happen if all children think like Usama does?
2. Ahsan reaches the bus-stop straight from the bed. He brings his comb, belt, socks, shoes and shirt in the hands and comes wearing a vest to the bus-stop. He wears everything at the bus-stop. He eats his sandwich and combs his hair there. Is Ahsan a good student? Why?
3. Faisal comes to the school daily without a bath. Daily, he is pulled out of the assembly for this and is punished. But, he continues to come without a bath. One day, the Principal tells him to take a bath in the school bathroom. He takes a bath but feels humiliated and shy. Will you feel sorry for Faisal? What will you tell him?
4. Junaid and Rostam are friends. Junaid studies everyday from 8 to 11 p.m. One night, Rostam comes to Junaid’s house and sees Junaid studying. Rostam says, “I am intelligent and I get a good rank by studying on the last day before the examinations.” Junaid says, “I like to be regular though I always get good marks. What if the exam paper is difficult?” Junaid is also intelligent but he has a fixed time for studies every night. He revises his class work and studies questions and answers on his own. Then, Rostam fails. Junaid stands first in the class. Why was Rostam wrong? What do you think of Junaid?

5. Rostam is a proud boy. He fails in his examinations. He is not able to face his parents, friends and classmates. He is a small boy and the failure is a big thing for him. Junaid consoles and comforts him and says “Rostam, you can try again, study hard and get a good rank next year. Never mind, do not worry.” But Rostam is upset. He kills himself. Is he right in ending this life? Results of examinations are small things but life is a precious thing, a gift of Allah. It is *Haram* (not allowed) to take one’s own life or another’s life. Was Rostam’s life his own? What would you have told Rostam if you had seen him before death?
6. Muneer gets full marks in Science examination. In the next period, the Science teacher tells Muneer to come to her table and explain an experiment to the class. Muneer cannot explain. The teacher says, “But, you have written the experiment in your answer paper very well.” Muneer hangs his head in shame. He can’t explain the same experiment now because he had only crammed it word to word. He had not understood it. Do you think Muneer’s way will help him to be a good student?



22. AMIN GOES TO THE MOSQUE



Amin got up early and went to the mosque. He loved to feel the cool, morning air on his face. He was in clean clothes. He knew that he was going to talk to **Someone Who is the Greatest King**. He remembered how neat and clean he was when the school inspector came to his class. "Allah is much, much greater than the school inspector. So, I must be clean in dress, body and mind," thought Amin to himself.

As Amin walked towards the Masjid, he thought, "*Salat* or prayer is a pillar of Islam. I cannot be a Muslim if I don't pray." He quickened his steps. Now, Amin remembered a story. One day, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was sitting with his companions. These friends or companions were also called the *Sahabah*. The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "*What do you think if one of you were to find a river at the door, and he would wash (himself) five times a day. Will there remain any dirt (on his body)?*" The *Sahabah* said, "*No dirt will remain.*" The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "*That is like the five (daily) prayers by which Allah wipes away the sins.*"

Amin knew that the Prophet (S.A.W.) had compared the 5 daily prayers to a

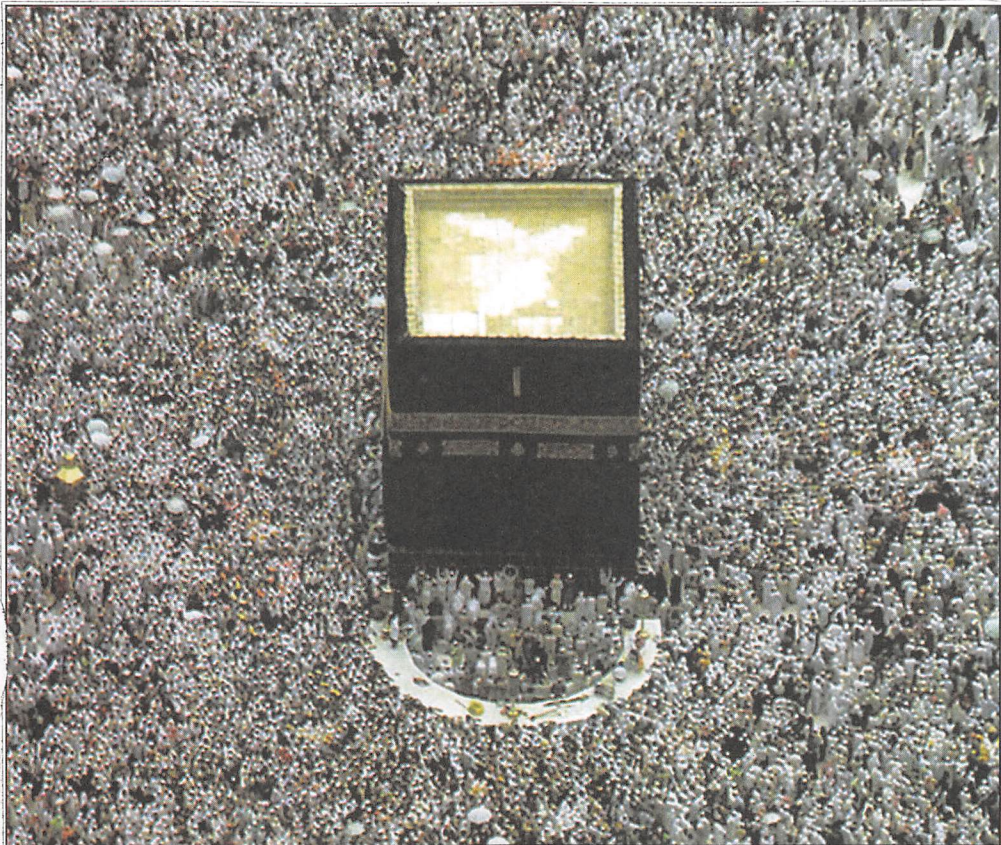
river. What a beautiful idea! Someone who washes himself five times everyday can't be dirty. Someone who prays five times everyday also cannot have any dirt of sins on himself. Amin now remembered that salat was mentioned nearly 700 times in the Quran.

As Amin entered the mosque, he said this *dua*:

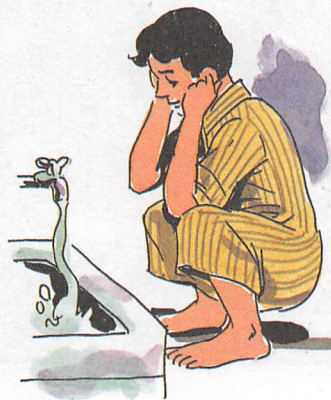
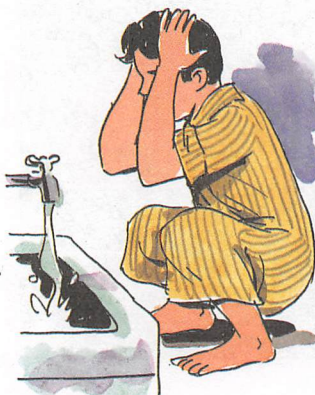
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

“O Allah, open the doors of Your Mercy for me”

Inside the mosque, Amin was silent and serious. He did not talk or laugh. A mosque is a house of Allah. Amin knew that he must behave well in the mosque. Amin heard the *Iqamah* being called out and he quickly joined the prayer. The *Iqamah* is the second prayer call at the beginning of a prayer in congregation (*Jamat*). The *Muazzin* recites the *Iqamah*. The words of the *Iqamah* are like the *Adan*. Only, the words *Qad Qamatissalah* are added after *Hayya alal falah*.

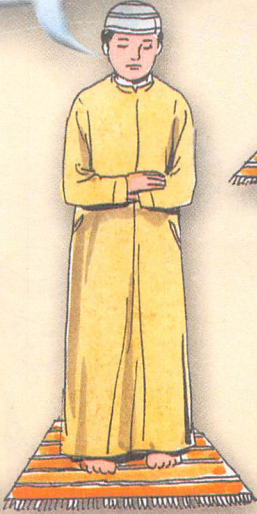
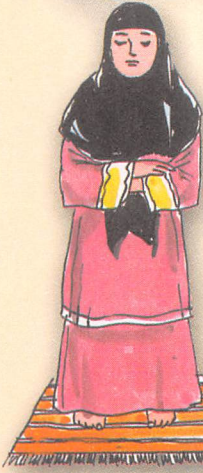


This is how Amin does the ablution.



Salat

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ
اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ
○ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
○ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
○ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
○ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ



الله أكبر
سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ





التَّشَهُد

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ وَالسَّلَامُ
عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ .

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ



Amin stepped out of the mosque and said his *dua*:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

“O Allah, I seek Thy blessing”.

Amin felt peaceful and cool after the *Fajr salat*. He saw the sun rising. He remembered that there are three times of the day when we cannot pray. These forbidden times for prayer are:

1. From sunrise to 15-20 minutes after sunrise.
2. When the sun is right overhead at its zenith at noon.
3. From sunset until the sun sets fully. This time is just before the *Maghrib* prayer.

Amin also knew that he must not do *sajda* after praying *Asr salat*.

Amin returned home. He read the Quran for some time. Then, he took a bath, ate his breakfast and left for the school. He reached the school 10 minutes before the bell. A junior student Farhan came to him and sat with him on the school lawns. Farhan asked Amin about the *rakats* of prayer and also the prayer timings. Amin wrote down the *rakats* for Farhan on a piece of paper. Here is what Amin wrote:

Fard* or Compulsory *Salat

<i>Salatul Fajr</i>	:	2 <i>rakats</i>
<i>Salatul Zuhr</i>	:	4 <i>rakats</i>
<i>Salatul Asr</i>	:	4 <i>rakats</i>
<i>Salatul Maghrib</i>	:	3 <i>rakats</i>
<i>Salatul Isha</i>	:	4 <i>rakats</i>
Friday <i>salat</i>	:	2 <i>rakats</i> (instead of <i>Zuhr salat</i> on Friday)

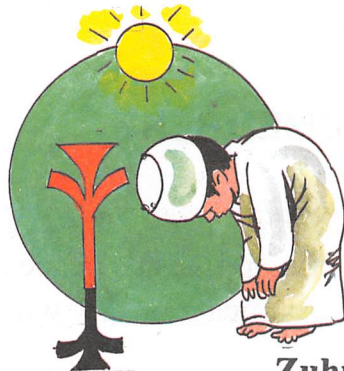
Amin explained to Farhan that the compulsory *salat* was called *Fard salat*. But, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) also prayed some extra *rakats*. These are called *sunnah* prayers. Then, Amin drew a complete map or list of *Fard* and *sunnah rakats* on a paper like this:

Fajr	Zuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
2 <i>Sunnah</i>	4 <i>Sunnah</i>	4 Optional <i>Sunnah</i>	3 <i>Fard</i>	4 Optional <i>Sunnah</i>
2 <i>Fard</i>	4 <i>Fard</i>	4 <i>Fard</i>	2 <i>Sunnah</i>	4 <i>Fard</i>
	2 <i>Sunnah</i>			2 <i>Sunnah</i>
				3 <i>Witr</i>

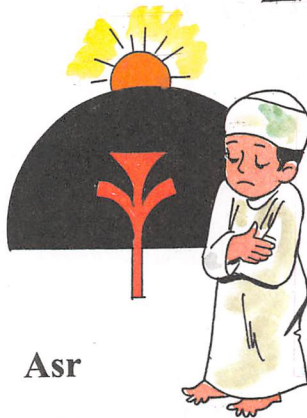
Muslims pray extra *rakats* called optional *rakats* or *Nawafil*. For Muslims, only 5 prayers are compulsory but for the Prophet (S.A.W), 6 prayers were compulsory. The sixth prayer was called the *Tahajjud* prayer. The Prophet (S.A.W.) offered this prayer at night between the *Isha* and the *Fajr* prayer. Good Muslims try to offer the *Tahajjud* prayer though it is not compulsory. Write the name of salat against each picture below.



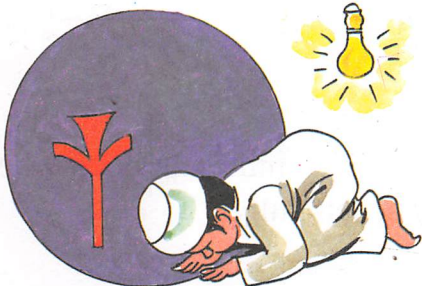
Fajr



Zuhur



Asr



Maghrib



Isha

Amin explained the prayer timings to Farhan. The bell rang and he went to his class. Dear children, men and boys must pray in congregation (*Jamat*) in the mosque. Girls and women can pray in the mosque but it is much better for them to pray at home because the Prophet (S.A.W.) liked that they, the ladies, should pray at home. When you pray, you talk to Allah. You think of only one thing – Allah.

You must pray as if it is the last prayer of life. Remember that Allah watches you and is right in front of your prayer-mat. You must feel yourself very close to Allah during *salat*. If you pray properly, you will feel your heart and body becoming loose and light. You will feel deep peace inside you. Yes, prayer gives peace and protects us from all evils.

Dear children, if only you knew how much you gain by praying, you would pray well. First of all, Allah becomes happy with you when you pray. Then, you get peace. You can get anything you want through prayers. Your health improves when you pray. Do you know that doctors in Egypt and Arabia prescribe 2 *rakats* of *salat* for patients along with medicines? You can't believe it but it is true.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How does salat help you?*

Salat or prayer gives us peace and protects us from evils. *Salat* also helps us to communicate or talk with Allah.

2. *Fill in the number of rakats to be prayed and learn the table:*

<i>Fajr</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Zuhr</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<i>Asr</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Maghrib</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
<i>Isha</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. *At what time can you not pray?*

We cannot pray at sunrise for about 15-20 minutes, at noon when the sun is overhead and at sunset until the sun sets fully.

4. Learn the *salat* by heart.

MORALS

1. Aslam and Zakir are 10 years old. Both pray regularly but Aslam prays at home. Zakir prays in the mosque. Aslam says, "Prayer is more important. The place where you pray is not important." Zakir asks, "Then, can you pray in an unclean place, if the place of prayer is not important?" What do you think of Zakir? Why is Aslam wrong?
2. Zaheer obeys his parents and teachers. He tells the truth. He helps the poor. Everyone likes him. He does not pray. He says, "Religion is a private matter. It is my personal matter and is not connected to life or society. So, I do not pray. I keep prayers in my heart. I am good. That is enough." Why is Zaheer wrong?

Comment: Religion is not a private matter. We must follow it in every part of life and society.

3. Saif's friends knock at his door. They call him to go with them to the mosque for the *Maghrib* prayer. Saif is busy with some guests. He does not go to pray. He says, "It is important to attend to the guests. We must respect our guests." What will you tell him?



23. SURAH AL FEEL

Revealed in Makkah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. Have you not seen how your Lord dealt with the people of the elephant? ○ أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ
2. Did HE not make their plot go astray? ○ أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضَلُّلٍ
3. And HE sent against them flights of birds. ○ وَ أَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ
4. Striking them with stones of baked clay ○ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ
5. Then HE made them like dry straw eaten up. ○ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ

Dear Children,

The year 570 A.D. was called the Year of the Elephant in Arabia. At that time, a Christian governor of Abyssinia was ruling as the king in Yemen. This man was Abraha. When he saw the love of the Arabs of Yemen for the Kabah, he built a grand church in Yemen so that the people could forget the Kabah and turn to this church to pray. But, the people of Yemen continued to turn to the Kabah for prayers and to love it. Now, Abraha decided to pull down the Kabah. He attacked the Kabah with a large army of men and elephants. The Prophet's (S.A.W.) grandfather Abdul Muttalib talked to him and tried to stop him but Abraha said, "I have heard that this Kabah is the house of peace. I have come to destroy its peace." Then, all the Makkans and Abdul Muttalib left their homes

and went into the nearby mountains. Abdul Muttalib prayed to Allah to protect the Kabah.



أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ وَ أَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

Did He not make their plot go astray. And He sent against them flights of birds

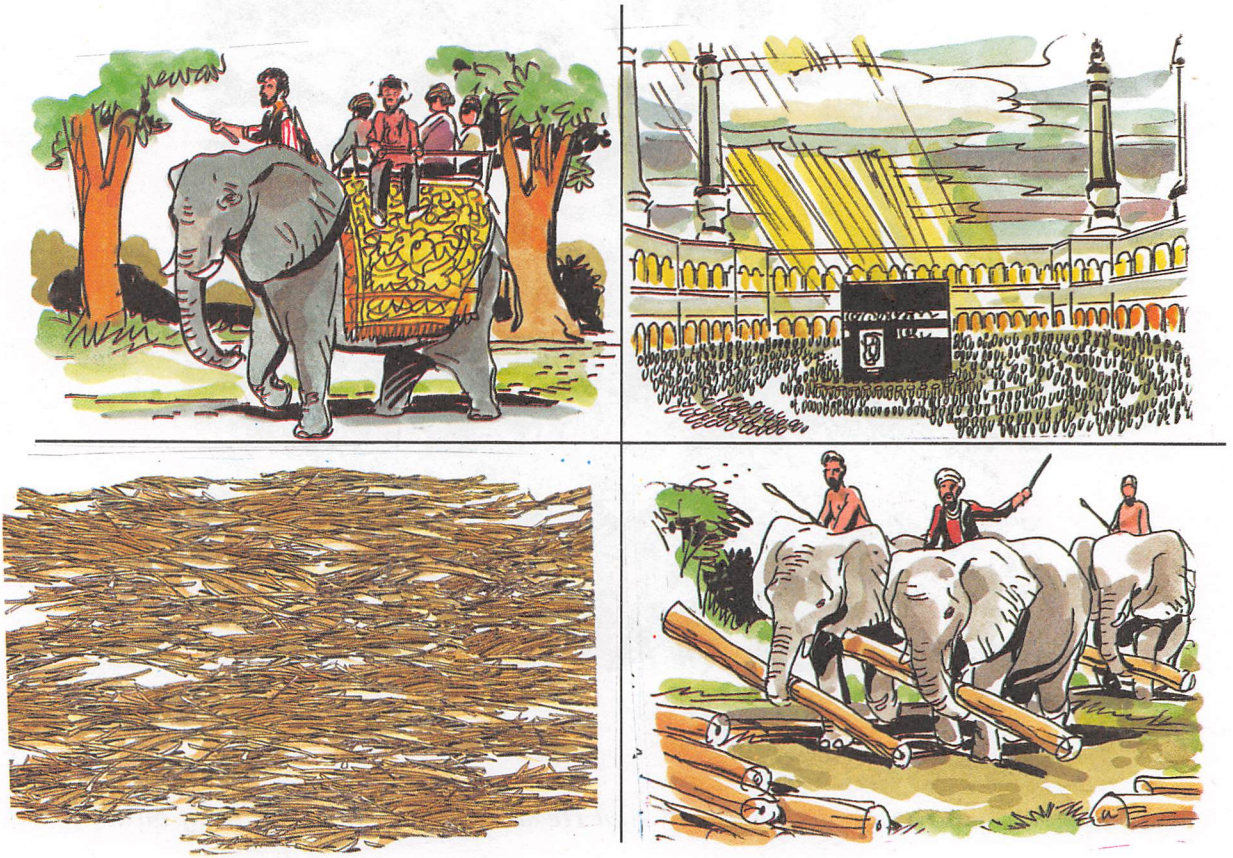
Suddenly, swarms of birds (*Abaabeel*) appeared in the sky and dropped stones on Abraha's army. Abraha and his army were destroyed. They died. The Kabah was saved by Allah. The Arabs were impressed by Allah's help and they prayed only to Allah for years after this event. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was born in this year of the elephant.



فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَأْكُولٍ

Then He made them like dry straw eaten up

In this *Surah*, Allah warns the non-believers that they will be destroyed like Abraha and his army if they continued to oppose Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.).



أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

Have you not seen how our Lord dealt with the people of the elephant?

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the meaning of Feel?*

Feel means an elephant.

2. *What is the central idea of Surah Feel?*

The non-believers of Makkah were opposing Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) and refusing to accept the truth. In this *Surah*, Allah warned them that they too would be destroyed like the people of the elephant if they continued to reject the Oneness of Allah.

3. Match the following:

570 A.D.	elephant
Feel	Christian governor
Abraha	birds
Abaabeel	for those who challenge Allah
Punishment	Year of the elephant

4. Match the Arabic words with the English meanings:

People of the elephant	حِجَارَةٌ
dry, straw	كَعَصْفٍ
stones	سَجَّيْلٍ
baked clay	مَأْكُولٍ
Which has been eaten up	أَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ



Masjid-e-Aqsa

24. HALAL AND HARAM

Allah loves us. He does not punish anyone before showing him the right path. He does not punish us before showing us what is right and what is wrong. A person may stay in Africa, in Japan or he may live in Antarctica. The right path of Islam reaches him somehow. A person may be of any religion. He may be a

Christian, a Hindu or a Buddhist. Yet the message of truth reaches him because Allah loves him and He wants to save us all from hell. The prophets gave Allah's message to the people. Today, there are no prophets. Today, we the Muslims must give the message of Islam to the people of the world.

Allah's message reaches all people in all times, wherever they are, somehow, in some way. Sometimes, it reaches through a poster, a person, a book, a speech on the radio, a programme on the television, a direct talk, an incident, a neighbour or by direct reading of the Quran.



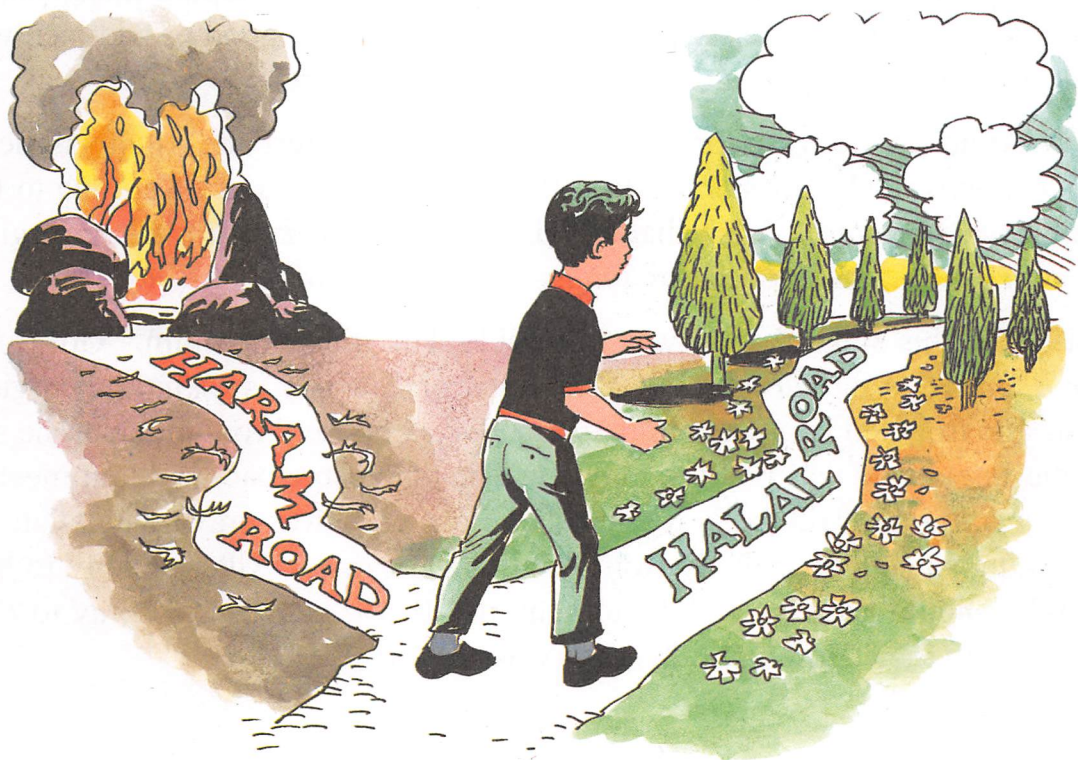
Allah's message reaches everyone in some way

Here is a story. A man was watching the battle of Badr. He was surprised and impressed by the bravery of the Muslims. They were few but were still fighting for the sake of Allah. Some were dying. He went to the Prophet (S.A.W.) and asked, "If I accept Islam now and if I fight now along with the Muslims and die, will I go to heaven?"

The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, "Yes." The man was eating dates at that time. He threw the dates, saying, "Who can wait for the dates to be finished (eaten)?" The man accepted Islam and jumped into the battlefield. He fought bravely and died. Dear children, see, the message of Allah reached this man while standing near the battlefield.

Allah showed us the right, good way of living. How? He sent prophets and books to guide us in this good way of living. Allah told us to eat and use all clean things and to avoid some dirty and harmful things. This good, clean food and things are called *Halal* or permissible things. The dirty and harmful foods and things are called *Haram* or forbidden things.

Some *Haram* or forbidden things are blood, dead meat, meat which is not cut in *Halal* way, pork (pig's flesh), wine or anything which causes intoxication, games of chance, food on which anyone's name except Allah's name has been taken, any animal which has been slaughtered in anyone else's name other than Allah's name, to break relations with blood-relatives, *Shirk* and other sins. All these foods, things or actions are dirty and harmful for us. They damage and hurt us. So, we are not allowed to eat, use or do them.



You can see two roads in the picture. Every road reaches somewhere. These two roads also end in places called heaven and hell.

The *Halal* road is clean, shining. There is peace and fresh air on this road. You meet good people on this road. They become your friends. Together with these good friends, you reach the doors of heaven.

The *Haram* road is dirty and dark. There is tension and danger at every step on this road. You meet bad and dangerous, rough people on this road. They

become your friends for sometime. But, they are really your enemies because they help you to walk on the bad and dirty road. The biggest enemy is Satan. If you walk on this road, you reach the doors of hell together with the bad friends and enemies. None of you will like to walk on this dirty dark road.

Now let us look at some *Haram* things : The sins. All sins are *Haram* or forbidden. The greatest sin is *Shirk*. *Shirk* means to attach partners to Allah. It is like *Kufr*. *Kufr* means to refuse the truth. The second-greatest sin is the disobey parents.

When a person refuses to obey Allah and His Prophet (S.A.W.), it is *Kufr*. When you obey and worship others too along with Allah, it is *Shirk*. When you worship or obey others as you should worship and obey Allah, it means that you are making these 'others' partners of Allah or equal to Allah, and that is *Shirk* or Polytheism. There are many forms or ways of *shirk*. Worshipping idols, stones, your own or others' desires, your own self or other great good or bad men who are dead or living are all various ways and forms of *Shirk*.

Shirk is an Arabic word for polytheism. It is the greatest sin. Allah will never forgive a person who does *Shirk*. But, if a person is sorry and asks Allah to forgive him and promises Allah that he will never do *Shirk* again, Allah forgives him. *Shirk* is just the opposite of *Tauheed* or Oneness of Allah.

Listen to this story. A man was in trouble. His friend told him, "Go to that *Peer Baba*. He will help you". A *Peer Baba* or *Dervash* is a kind of religious priest. The troubled man went to the *Peer Baba*'s house. From the door, he saw that the *Peer Baba* was praying to Allah. The man came back without meeting the *Peer Baba*. He said to his friend, "The *Peer Baba* was praying to Allah. He was asking something directly from Allah. I too can ask Allah directly to help me. Why should I ask *Peer Baba* to help me? It will be *Shirk* if I pray to *Peer Baba* to help me." How right this man was!

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How does Allah's message reach people of other religions or those who live far?*

Allah's message of Islam reaches all people somehow, in some ways through a person, a speech, a book, a radio or television programme, a cassette, a poster, a sticker, an incident or by directly reading the Quran.

2. *What are Halal and Haram things?*

Good, clean food or things are called the *Halal* or permissible things.

Dirty, bad food or things are called *Haram* or forbidden things.

3. *Why did Allah show us the Halal and Haram things?*

Allah showed us the *Halal* and *Haram* things because He loves us.

4. *Name some Haram or forbidden things.*

Some *Haram* or forbidden things are blood, dead meat, wine, any food which causes intoxication, meat not cut in a *Halal* way, meat on which anyone else's name other than Allah's name has been taken, pork, games of chance, to break relations with blood relatives, *Shirk* and other sins.

5. *What is the meaning of Haram, forbidden or prohibited thing?*

A *Haram*, forbidden or prohibited thing means that we are not allowed to eat or use it.

6. *Where do the Haram and Halal roads go?*

The *Halal* road leads to heaven. The *Haram* road leads to hell.

7. *Which is the greatest sin which Allah will never forgive?*

Shirk or polytheism is the greatest sin which Allah will never forgive.

8. *What is the only way to get forgiveness from Allah if a person does Shirk?*

If a person has done *Shirk*, he must be sorry and ask Allah's forgiveness while promising Allah that he will never do *Shirk* again. Only then, Allah will forgive him.

9. *Which is the second-greatest sin after 'Shirk'?*

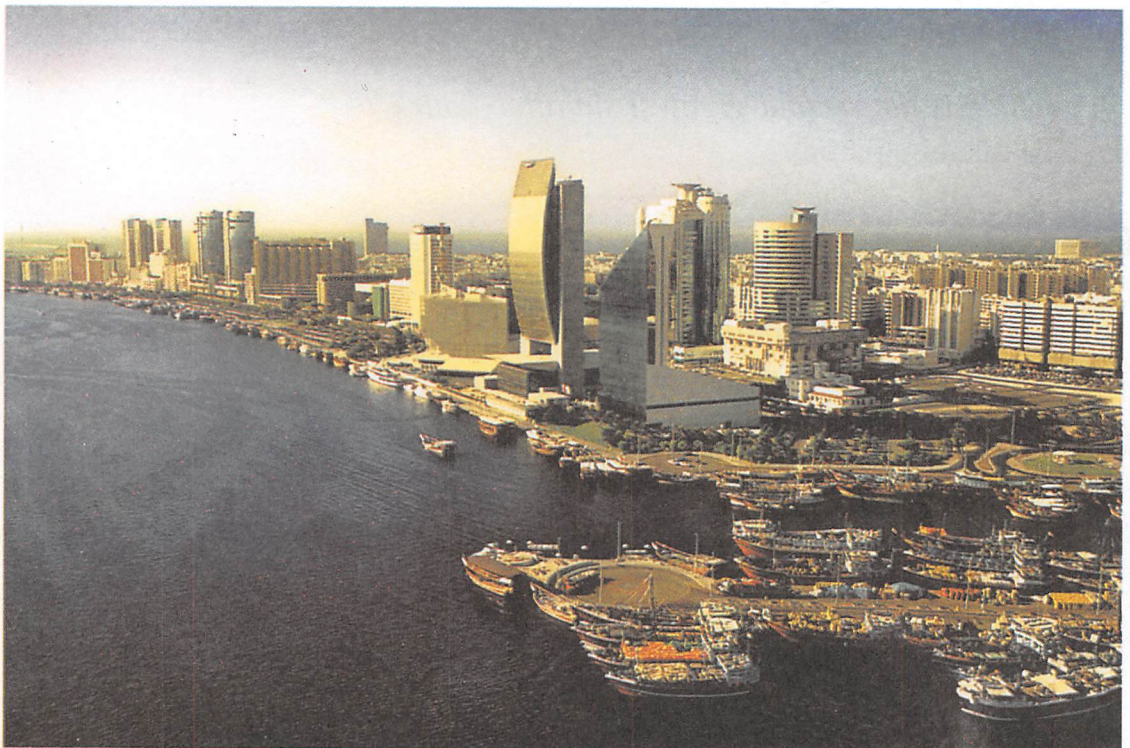
To disobey parents.

MORALS

1. Samad does not study. He shows a red stone to his classmates and says, "This is a lucky stone, I will pass because of it". Is Samad right? Which sin is he committing?
2. Mother tells Talha, "Pray on time or you will be late for prayers". Talha says to himself, "Today my heart tells me to play a lot and pray later." Why is Talha wrong? Whom did Talha attach with Allah as a partner?
3. Anwar hangs a black thread with a small packet around his neck. He wears it everywhere, even in the toilet. He says that some *ayats* of the Quran are written in the packet and the packet will save him from all dangers. His friend Munoo says, "You cannot carry the Quran or part of the

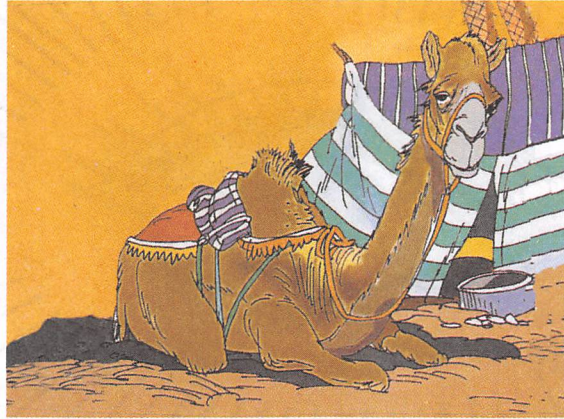
Quran to the toilet. It is wrong. Moreover, the power to save you and to protect you is with Allah only because He is the Greatest.” What do you think of Munoo? Why is Anwar wrong?

4. Aslam says, “I cannot understand why Allah will punish people who are not Muslims. The message of Islam has not reached them at all, and today there are no prophets to teach them.” Tell Aslam why he is wrong.
5. Nadir and Khalid are classmates. Nadir says, “Pig’s meat or pork is like any other meat. So, it can be eaten.” Khalid says, “Pork has germs called Teania. If they enter the body once, no medicine can remove them. But the main reason why we cannot eat pork is that Allah has forbidden us to eat it. It is *Haram*. It is a matter of faith or *Iman* that we should obey only Allah.” What do you think of Khalid? Why is Nadir wrong?
6. Tariq often buys lottery tickets. His friend Faisal says that lottery is wrong because it is a game of chance. But Tariq still buys lottery tickets. One day, Tariq wins the lottery and gets a lot of money. He buys a car with that money. After some days, Tariq’s car meets an accident. It is badly burnt and broken. Tariq is badly injured. Why do you think Tariq’s car met an accident and he got hurt?



Dubai Creek

25. THE RED CAMEL



Dear children, we must always be honest. “Honesty is the best policy”. All of us have heard this maxim. Honesty means being sincere and truthful and not cheating or lying. Allah loves us when we are honest. Allah is hurt when someone cheats. Will you like to hurt Allah?

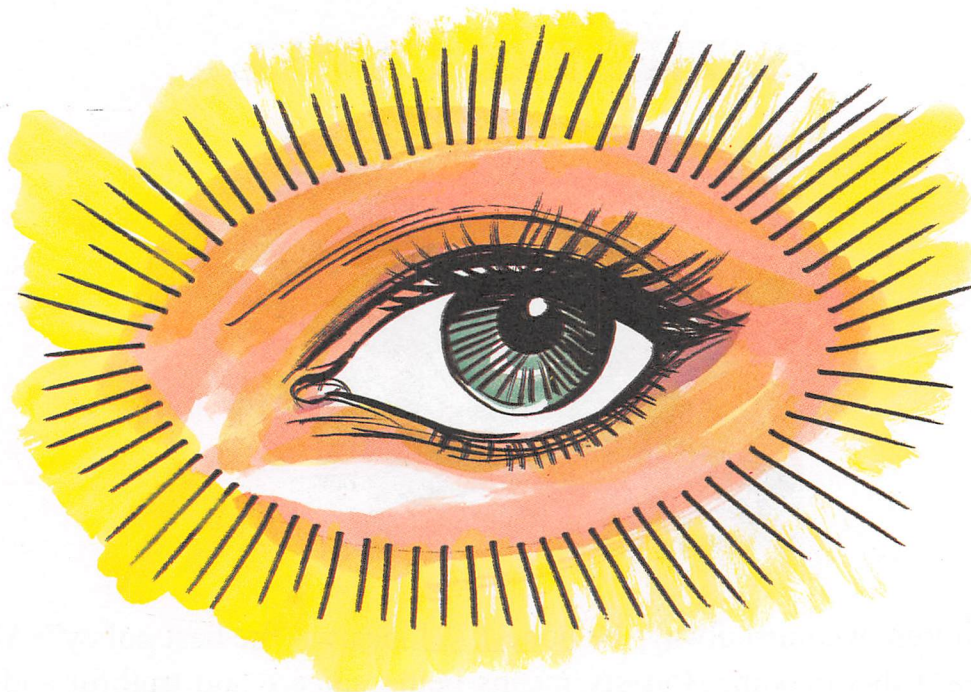
Here is a story. A group of tired men, women and children were travelling towards Madina. They camped in the desert near Madina. They had many camels. One of these camels was very beautiful and red. Suddenly, a man dressed in white clothes, came up to them. He saw the red camel and asked, “What is the price of this camel?”

The people told him that the price of the camel was a quantity of dates. The man agreed and took the camel away. Someone from the group said, “That man did not pay and went away with the camel.” Now, they blamed each other for being careless with a stranger. Suddenly, a lady in the group said, “Please do not worry. The man who took the camel will never cheat you. Did you not see his face? It was shining like a full moon

That evening, a man came to the group and gave them dates. He said “The Prophet of Allah has sent these dates for you. This is the price of the camel which was fixed.”

The people of the group were surprised that the Prophet (S.A.W.) had come to them but they had not recognized him. They were touched by his honesty. The next day, they reached Madina and saw him again.

Dear children, Allah is always watching us. When we are with others or when we are alone, Allah is always with us. He sees us. So, be honest. Never cheat others.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What happens when we are honest?*

Allah loves and helps us and people love and trust us when we are honest.

2. *Who is with us when we are with others and when we are alone?*

Allah is with us when we are with others and when we are alone. He is always watching us.

MORALS

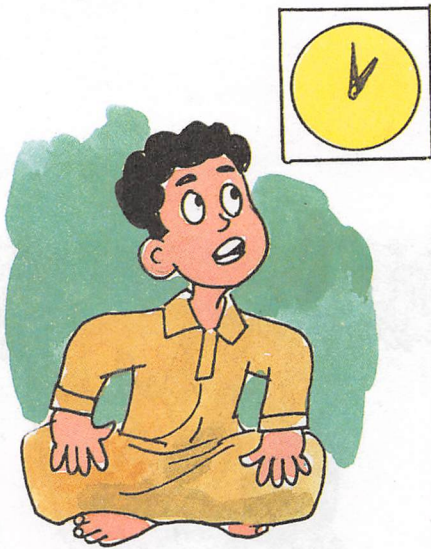
1. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) saw a man selling foodgrains in the market. He (the Prophet (S.A.W.)) put his hand inside the heap of grains and felt that they were wet. He asked, "What is this?" The man replied, "Oh Prophet of Allah! They (the grains) became wet in the rain." The Prophet (S.A.W.) said, If the grains became wet in the rain, why did you hide them? Why did you not keep them on top so that everyone could see? Those who cheat are not of us (of our group). Why was the grain seller wrong? Do you see people selling wet sugar and rice? Are they wrong?
2. Waseem and Nadir are vegetable vendors. Waseem keeps a proper weight to weigh the vegetables but Nadir keeps a stone for weighing. Very soon, the people stop going to Nadir's shop. They buy vegetables from Waseem. Waseem earns a lot of money. Why do people not go to Nadir's

shop?

3. Salma is alone in the class. She looks right and left. Slowly, she takes Asma's pencil from her bag. Is Salma alone? Was she doing the right thing?



26. HOW TO EAT



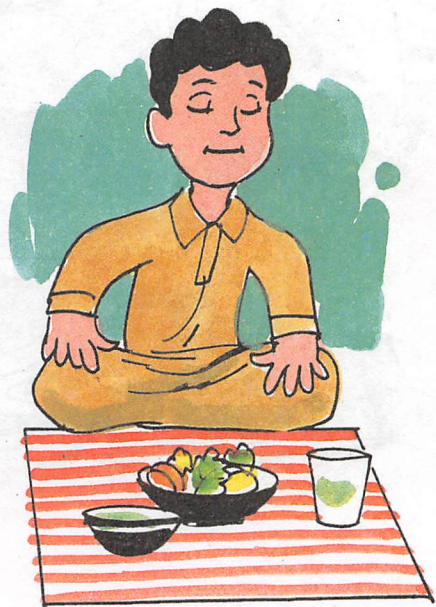
Eat on time.



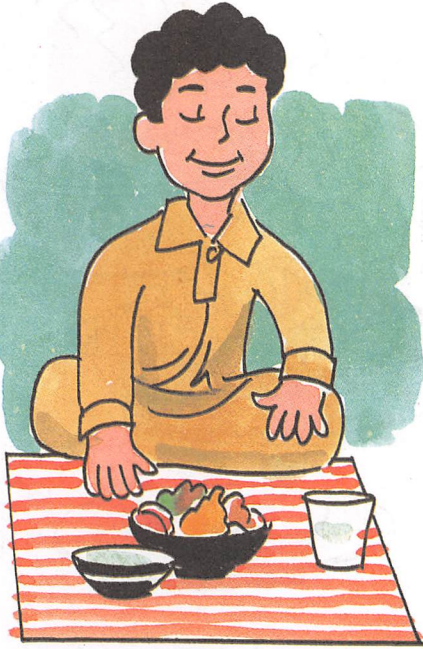
Do not eat with dirty hands or nails.
Trim your nails once a week.



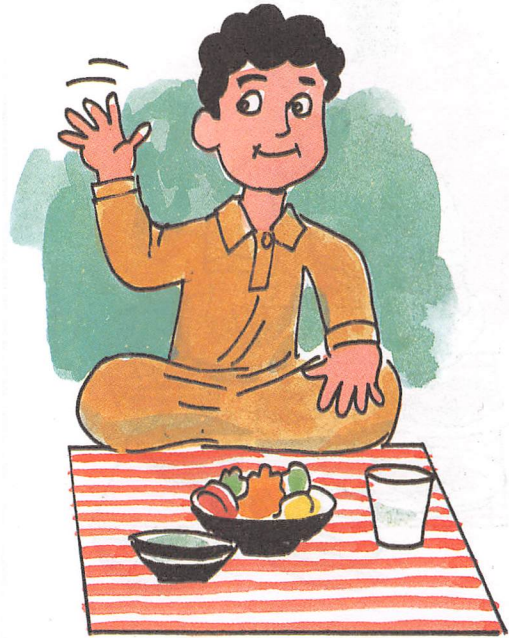
Wash your hands before eating.



Sit and eat food. Sit and drink water. Do not
stand or move about with your plate. Take a
seat and sit quietly.



Say *Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem* before eating.



Eat with your right hand.



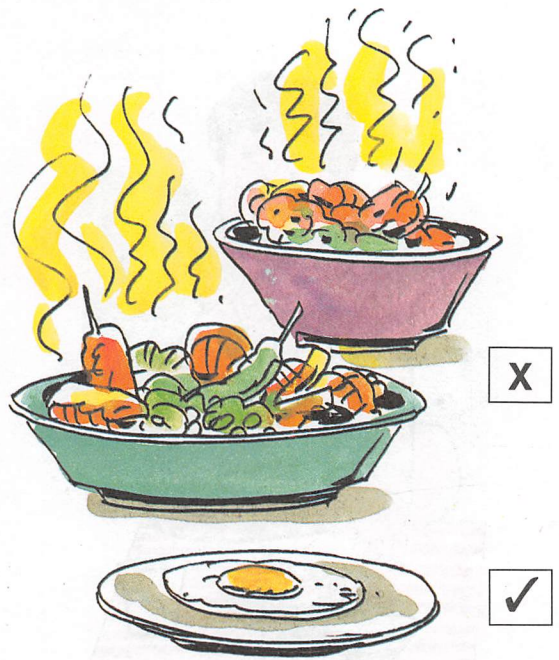
While eating, when your right hand is soiled, use your left hand to drink water. Support the left hand with the back of the right hand.



Eat simple food. Milk, meat, vegetables and dates are good foods. Do not eat oily food.



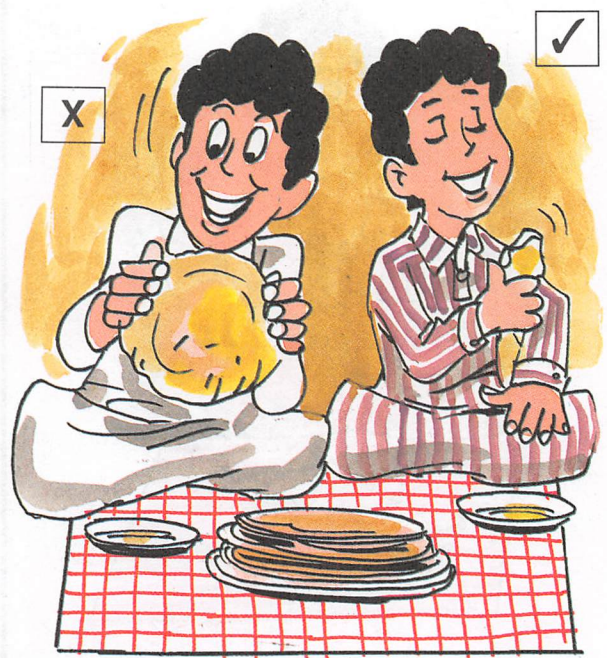
Do not over-eat. Eat only as much as you need to eat.



Do not eat very hot or spicy food.
Eat warm food with less spices.



Eat with 3 fingers. Do not spoil your fingers fully. Eat with the finger tips.



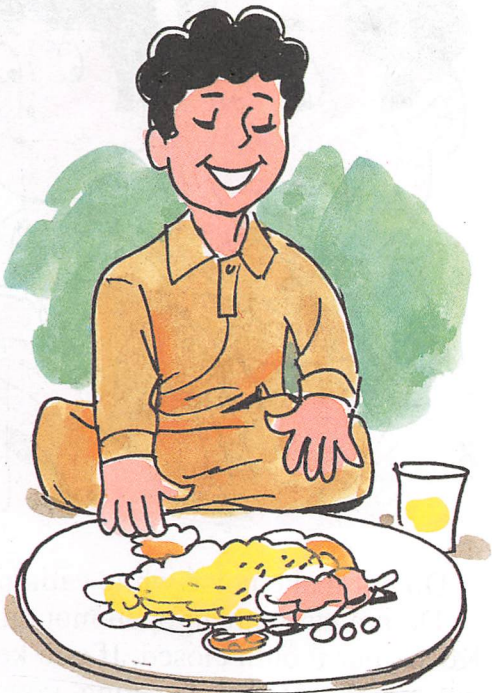
Take small morsels. Do not take large morsels.



Drink water in 3 gulps. Take small gulps.



Say *Bismillah* before drinking water and *Alhamdulillah* after drinking it.



Eat together from a common dish.



Eat from your side of the dish or plate and not from the centre.



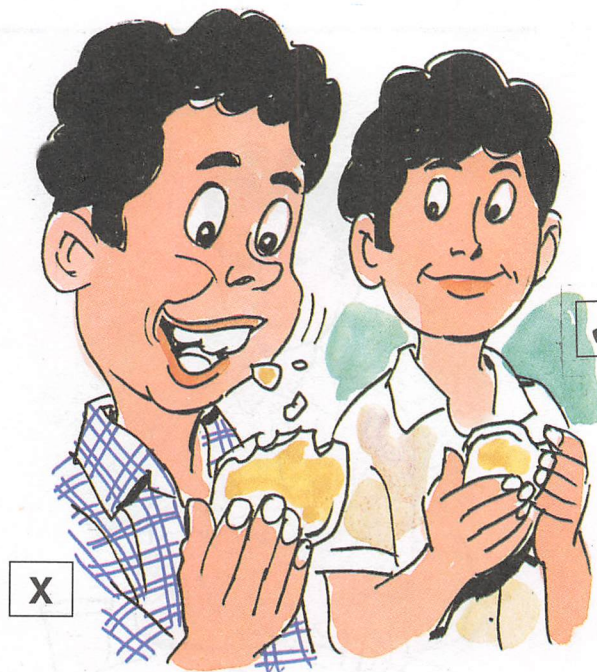
Do not shake or toss bread, chapati or Khubus.



Do not smell food. Do not breathe into it.



If food drops from your hand while eating, do not throw it. Pick it, clean or wash it and eat it.



Do not make noise while eating.
Do not eat with an open mouth.
Keep your mouth closed. If you keep your mouth open while eating, you will make noise. That is bad.

X

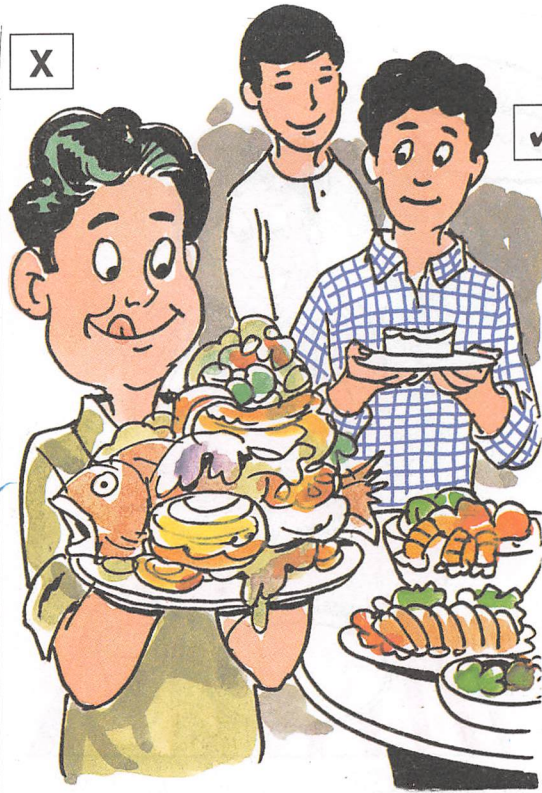
✓



Do not talk much or laugh loudly while eating. Eat quietly in a relaxed way.

X

✓



Pick up one piece of food at a time.



Do not leave your plate dirty. Clean your plate with finger tips.



After eating, lick your finger-tips. Do not keep finger tips soiled and dirty.

الحمد لله الذي أطعمنا
وسقانا وجعلنا من المسلمين



After eating, say this *dua*.



After eating, wash your hands at the water-tap. Do not wash hands in your plate. That is very bad.



Cover the dishes of food. Do not keep food open.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

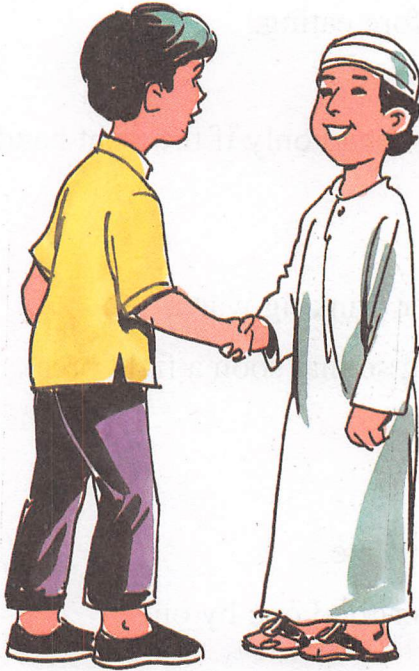
1. Mark true or false:

- A. We must say *Alhamdulillah* before eating.
- B. We can eat with the left hand.
- C. We can drink water with the left hand only if the right hand is soiled with food.
- D. We must eat oily food.
- F. We must say *Alhamdulillah* after drinking water.
- F. We must talk loudly while eating so that soon a fight breaks out.
- G. We must drink water in 3 gulps.
- H. We can smell food.
- I. It is good to wash hands in your plate.
- J. We must pick up biscuits or other food one by one.

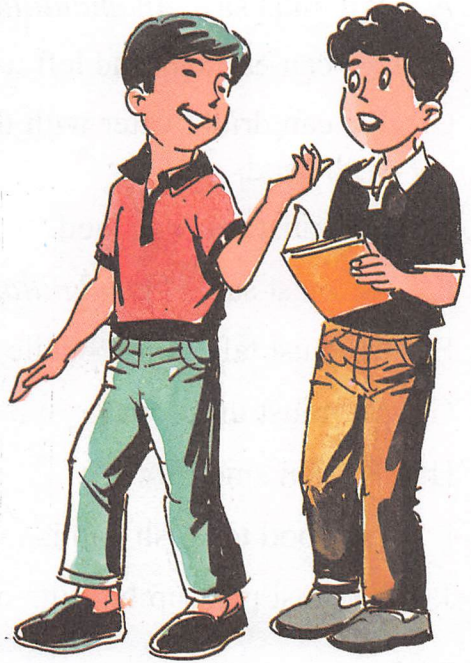
MORALS

1. Asim keeps dropping food in front of him when he eats. He does not pick it up and throws it. Is he right?
2. Shakeel and Afzal talk loudly and argue about a serious matter while eating. Soon, they speak heated words. Both cannot eat. Are they right in arguing?
3. Fatah stretches his arms over and across the dishes again and again while eating to take a dish from the other side. Father says, "Ask me to give you the dish or else eat from what is in front of you". Is Father right?
4. Nobody likes to eat with Shamim. Shamim makes noise while eating food or drinking water. Soon, he has no friends. What must he do? Tell him.
5. A family had their dinner. Then, they left the dishes of food open without covers in the kitchen. In the morning they got up and ate food from the same uncovered dishes. Then, at noon they slept. At night, the neighbours found the whole family dead. The police inspected everything in the house. In the kitchen, they found the uncovered dishes with some food in them. The food in these dishes had turned green. After some tests on the food of these dishes, it was found that there was poison in the food and this poison was caused by a lizard. It must have got into the open dishes at night. What mistake did the family people make?

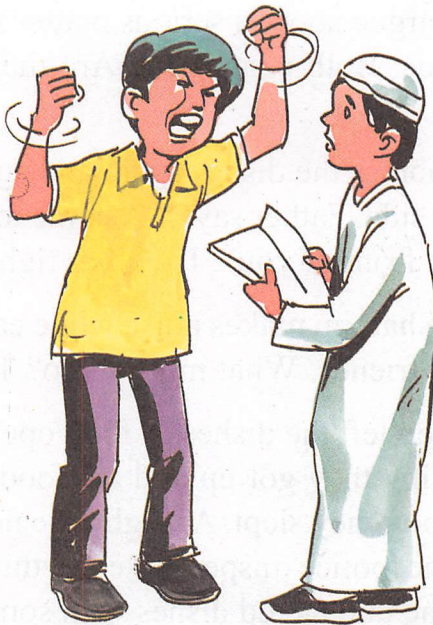
27. HOW TO TALK



Before you begin talking, say
Assalamualaikum.



Talk less. Speak about useful
things only.



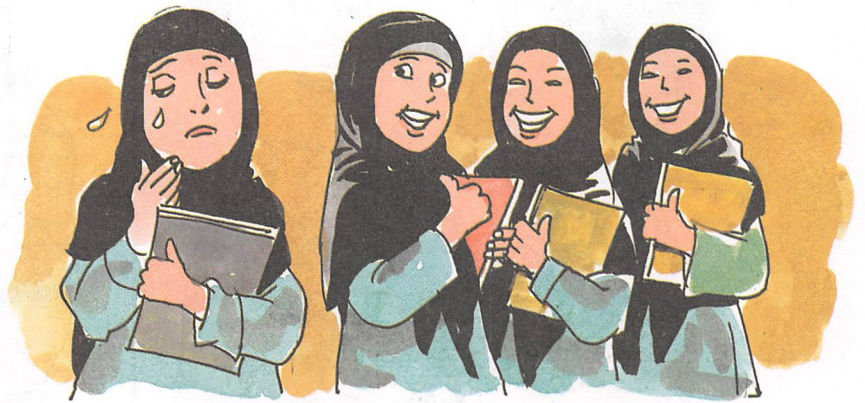
Do not use bad words. Talk sweetly.



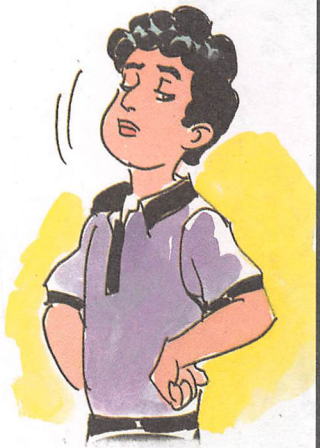
Do not shout. Talk softly with a smile.



Do not whisper in another's ear. It is bad manners. Always speak in clean, clear tones.



Do not make fun of others. Do not laugh at them. Others may laugh at you. Do not taunt others. Taunting is a sin.



Do not boast or praise yourself. Do not show off. Pride is wrong.



Use simple words so that everyone can understand.



Do not swear again and again.



Do not cut in and speak in-between when someone is speaking. Wait for him to finish speaking.



Do not point at anyone or anything while talking.



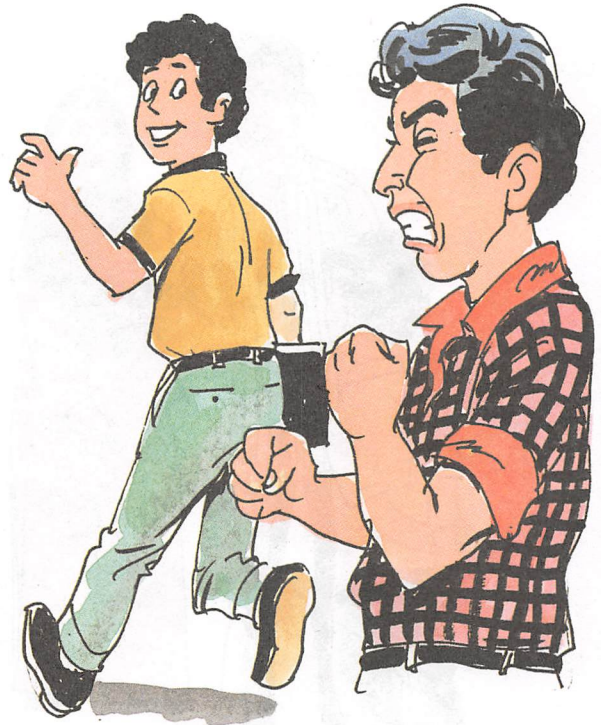
Speak slowly, clearly and coolly.
Do not speak fast.



Think twice before speaking.
Do not speak without thinking.



Do not hide and listen to others. It is wrong.



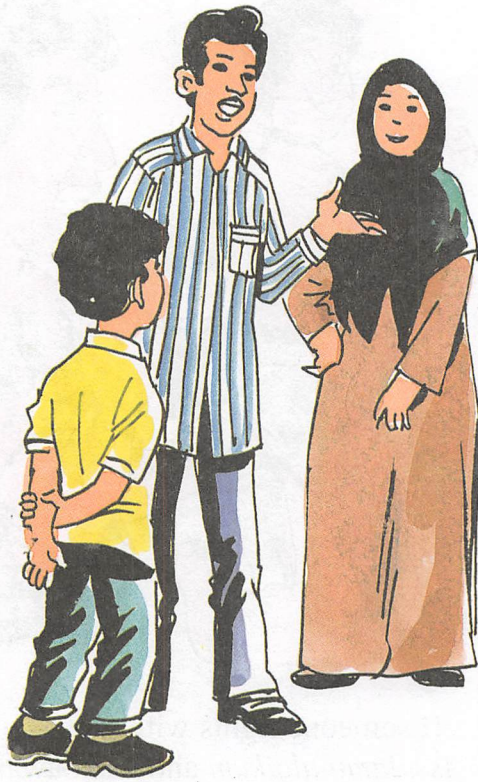
If someone fights with you, say *Assalamu alaikum* and walk away.



When you are free, when you are sitting, standing, walking or lying down, remember Allah by doing *Zikr*



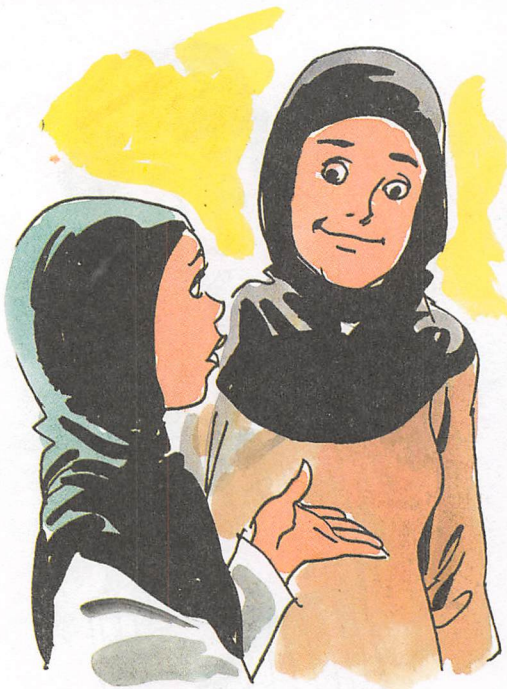
Always tell the truth. Do not tell lies.



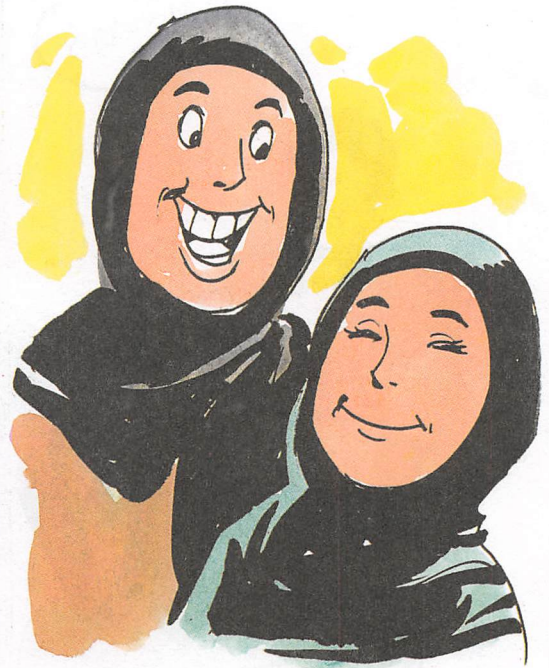
When elders are speaking, listen quietly with respect. Do not speak much.



Do not back-answer elders.



Speak in a low voice with respect whenever you talk with elders.



Do not show your teeth when you smile. Smile with closed lips.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. Mark true or false:

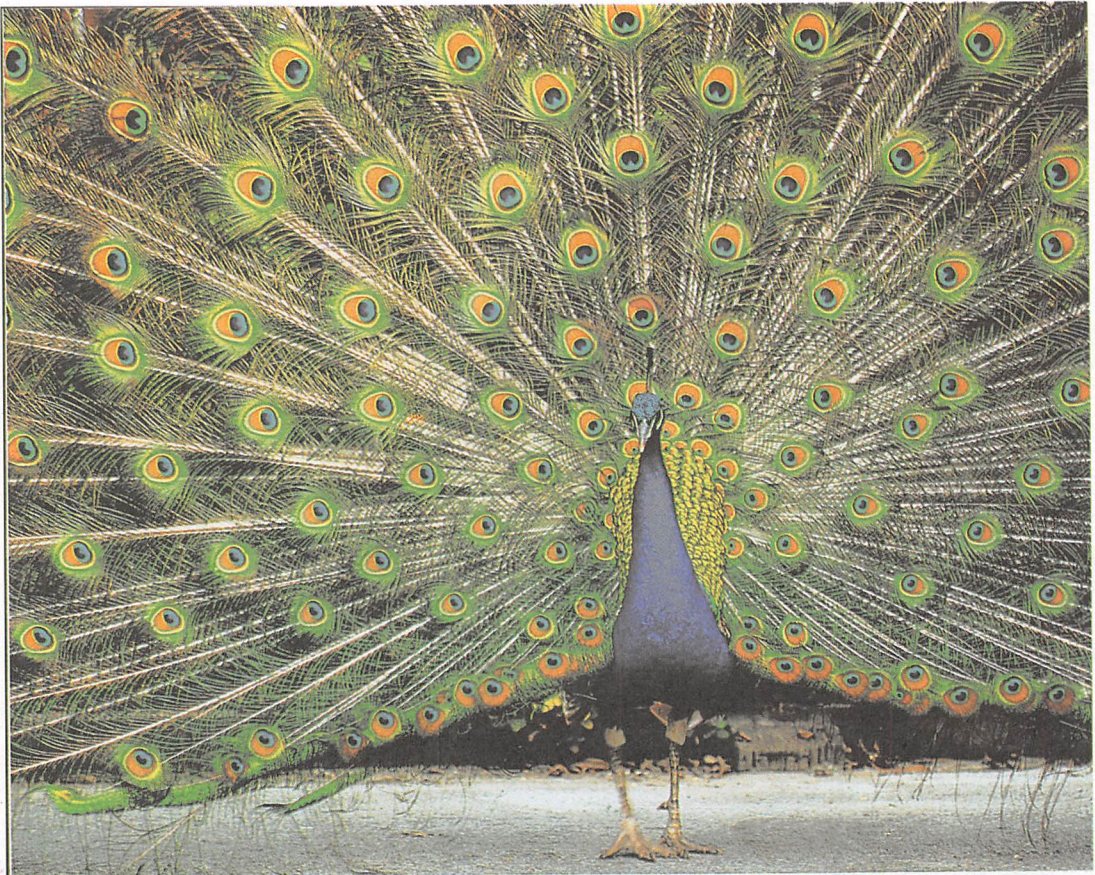
- A. We must talk slowly and sweetly.
- B. We must not be very clear when we speak.
- C. Talking more is good.
- D. We must not shout.
- E. We can boast and show off.
- F. We must not swear again and again.
- G. We must speak fast to save time.
- H. We must not point at anyone or anything.
- I. If someone fights, we must say *Assalamu alaikum* and walk away.
- J. We can hide and listen to others.
- K. We need not be silent before elders.
- L. We must speak in a low voice when we talk to elders.
- M. We must speak slowly with everyone.
- N. We must show our teeth while smiling.

MORALS

1. Rashad back-answers his parents. His elders are upset about this. His mother gives him a parrot. Now, the parrot repeats his words and also back-answers him. Rashad is angry with the parrot. Why is he wrong?
2. Aslam speaks in between all the time when Fazal is talking. The result is that both cannot hear each other. Soon, there is a misunderstanding and they are angry with each other. What will you tell them?
3. Faisal likes to use new and difficult words while speaking. One day, he uses a word which was new to him but he was not sure about its meaning. His friend Shakir knows the meaning of that word and soon there is a big fight between the two friends. Why did the fight break out? What will you tell Faisal?
4. Four men are standing together. They introduce themselves to each other.

One of them says, “I am Haji Ashraf. A second man makes fun of him and says, “I am *Namazi Saeed*”. If you call yourself Haji because you performed Haj, I will call myself *Namazi* because I pray.” Is Saeed right in making fun of Ashraf?

5. Tayyab is studying hard for his examinations. His brother and sister talk loudly in the room. Tayyab is disturbed and cannot read. For many days the same thing happens. When the result comes, Tayyab finds that he has failed. Why did Tayyab fail?



28. OUR PROPHET

NAME	: Muhammad (S.A.W.)
FATHER'S NAME	: Abdullah
MOTHER'S NAME	: Aaminah
GRANDFATHER'S NAME	: Abdul Muttalib
UNCLE'S NAME	: Abu Taalib
NURSE	: Halima Sadia
FOSTER MOTHER	: Umme Ayman
DATE OF BIRTH	: 12th Rabiul Awwal, 2nd August, 570 or 571 A.D.
PLACE OF BIRTH	: Makkah
DATE OF DEATH	: 12th Rabiul Awwal, 11 A.H., 8th June 632 A.D.
PLACE OF DEATH	: Madina
AGE	: 63
TRIBE	: Quraish
FAMILY	: Hashim
CHILDREN	: 3 sons: Qasim, Abdullah and Ibrahim. 4 daughters: Zainab, Ruqaiyya, Umme Kulsoom and Fatimah.

THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT

The year 570 A.D. is called the 'Year of the Elephant' or *Aaam-al Feel* in Arabia. Why? What had happened in that year? A Christian chief of Yemen called Abraha attacked the Kabah in Makkah. He wanted to destroy the Kabah. He had a large army of 60,000 men and many elephants.

The Prophet's (S.A.W.) grandfather Abdul Muttalib requested Abraha to go back and not to attack the Kabah. But, Abraha said that he would destroy the Kabah. Abdul Muttalib and the other people of Makkah prayed to Allah to save the Kabah. There were 360 idols in the Kabah at that time. Allah heard the prayer of the Makkans.

Abraha's elephants just would not move in the direction of the Kabah. Suddenly, a large number of birds called *Abaabeel* appeared in the sky. Each bird had a stone in its beak. The birds came close and dropped the stones on Abraha's army. Each man fell and died as soon as a stone hit him. Abraha was also hit by a stone. He died and his whole army perished. This is how Allah saved and protected the Kabah. You can read about this incident in the Quran in *Surah Feel*. Abraha's army had many elephants. That is why that year was called 'The year of the elephant'. The Makkans prayed to Allah only after that for many years. They forgot their idols for sometime.



BIRTH OF THE PROPHET

The year of the elephant is important because a great event happened in this year. Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was born in this year. He was born on the 12th day of the month of *Rabiul Awwal* in Makkah. This day is also called *Milad-un-nabi*. His mother was Aminah. He was an orphan. An orphan is one whose father is dead. The Prophet's (S.A.W.) father died 3 months before he was born. His mother sent him to a lady called Halima Sadia in the desert. She nursed him for 6 years. She loved him deeply. Muhammad (S.A.W.) grew up in the clean desert air.

When Muhammad (S.A.W.) was 6 years old, Halima took him to his mother Aminah. In the same year, he went with his mother on a trip. When they were returning, his mother died on the way. Mother and son had very little time together with each other.

Now, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib and a lady called Umme Ayman took care of him. Umme Ayman became his foster mother. A foster mother is not a real mother but is one who takes care and brings up a child like a mother. After 2 years, Muhammad's (S.A.W.) grandfather died. Muhammad (S.A.W.) now came under the care of his uncle Abu Talib. Abu Talib looked after him with love and care. He loved Muhammad (S.A.W.) very much.

THE HERMIT BAHAIRA

Muhammad (S.A.W.) grew up into a nice, honest and clean boy. He was kind,



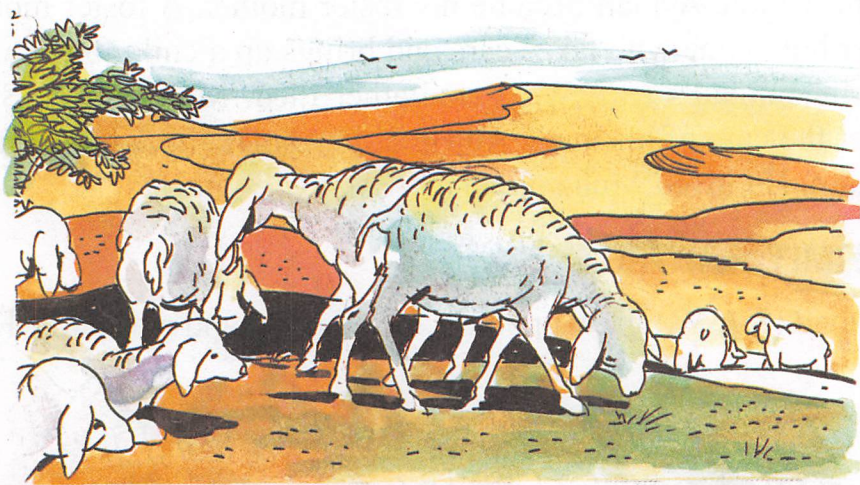
Bahaira talks to Abu Talib

silent and thoughtful. He never fought or used bad words. When he was 12 years old, Abu Taalib took him to Syria for trade. In Basra, a Christian priest called Bahaira saw the young boy with Abu Taalib. Bahaira at once knew that the boy would one day be a great prophet. Bahaira's holy book, the Bible, said that a last prophet will come. He recognised the boy.

Bahaira told Abu Taalib to be careful and to protect Muhammad (S.A.W.). He also told Abu Taalib to return back to Makkah at once as the Christians may recognise the boy, too and may harm him. Abu Taalib quickly returned to Makkah. He was worried and he guarded Muhammad (S.A.W.) more than ever.

MUHAMMAD (S.A.W.) IN THE DESERT

As a boy, Muhammad (S.A.W.) tended flocks of sheep, goats and camels in the desert. All prophets have tended flocks. They were shepherds. Muhammad

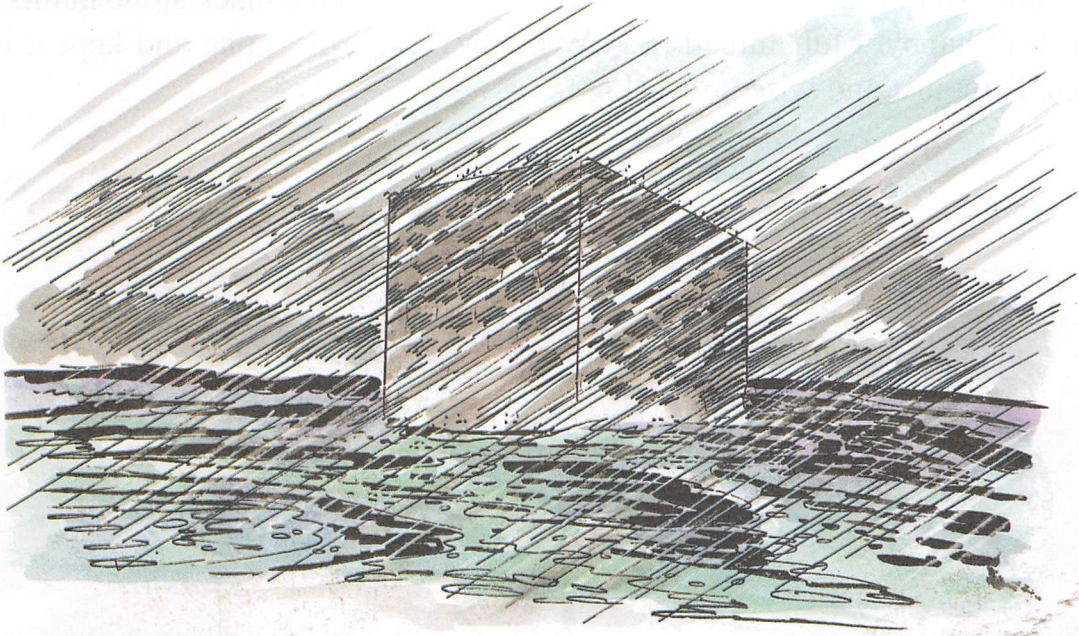


(S.A.W.) was close to nature when he was tending the flocks. In the peaceful and silent desert, he was alone and he thought much about life and the wrong customs of idol worship.

Muhammad (S.A.W.) grew up into a fine, young man. He had many good friends. He never went to bad places. He did not like music or dancing. One day, some boys invited him to a music party. They insisted that he must come. At the time of the party, he did not go but fell asleep. The next day, the boys again insisted that he must come that night to the party but again he fell asleep. Allah wanted to save the future prophet from bad things.

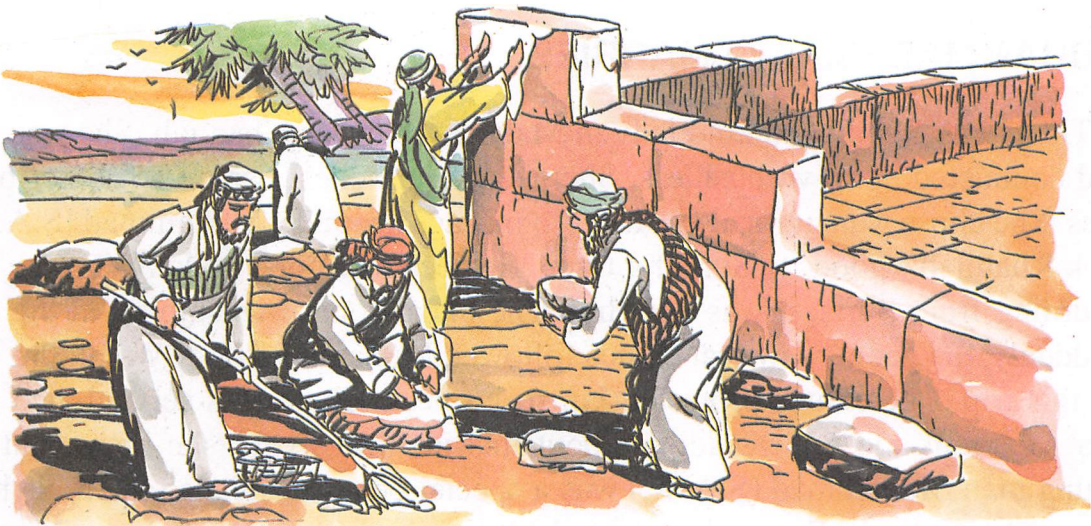
Muhammad (S.A.W.) always spoke the truth and was known as *Sadiq* or the truthful. The people often kept their money and valuables with him just as we keep money in a bank. People trusted him. He was famous for his honesty and the people called him *Ameen* or the 'trustworthy'.

THE KABAH REPAIRED



A flood damages the Kabah

Once, the Kabah was damaged because of a flood. There were cracks in its walls. The people repaired the Kabah. Now, all of them wanted to lift the black stone — the *Hajr-al-Aswad*. They began quarrelling. Now, the oldest man in Makkah was Abu Umayyah. He said, "The first man who enters the door of the



The people repair the Kabah

mosque will decide and solve the quarrel". Everybody agreed.

Can you guess who entered the mosque first? It was the young man Muhammad (S.A.W.). The people were happy. They told him about their quarrel and asked him to solve the problem. Muhammad (S.A.W.) took a sheet of cloth. He then placed the black stone on it. Then, he told everyone to pick up the cloth. All of them liked this idea. They carried the black stone in this way and were happy. Muhammad (S.A.W.) then picked the stone and kept it in its place. How just and wise he was!



MUHAMMAD (S.A.W.) MARRIES

There was a good and kind lady in Makkah. She was Khadijah. She was rich and conducted her own business. She needed an honest person to do her business. She chose Muhammad (S.A.W.) to manage her trade. Muhammad (S.A.W.) took Khadijah's goods to Syria for trade. He became a good trader. When he was returning from Syria, it was very hot. The blazing sun was shining in the sky. Suddenly, the people saw that clouds followed Muhammad (S.A.W.) all the way on this trip. The clouds protected him from heat. Khadijah's servant also saw this. He went and told Khadijah about this incident. Now, she knew that the young man Muhammad (S.A.W.) was a special person. She also liked his honesty and simplicity. Soon, she married Muhammad (S.A.W.). He was 25 years old at that time.



THE PROPHET IN HIRA

Muhammad (S.A.W.) still tended the flocks but now he spent more and more time in a cave called Hira. This cave was in Mount Hira. Today, this mountain is called the Mountain of Light or Jabal-al-Noor.

Muhammad (S.A.W.) spent days together in this cave. There, he worshipped Allah. He thought deeply in the darkness. He thought about the bad ways of his people and he searched for the right way of life.

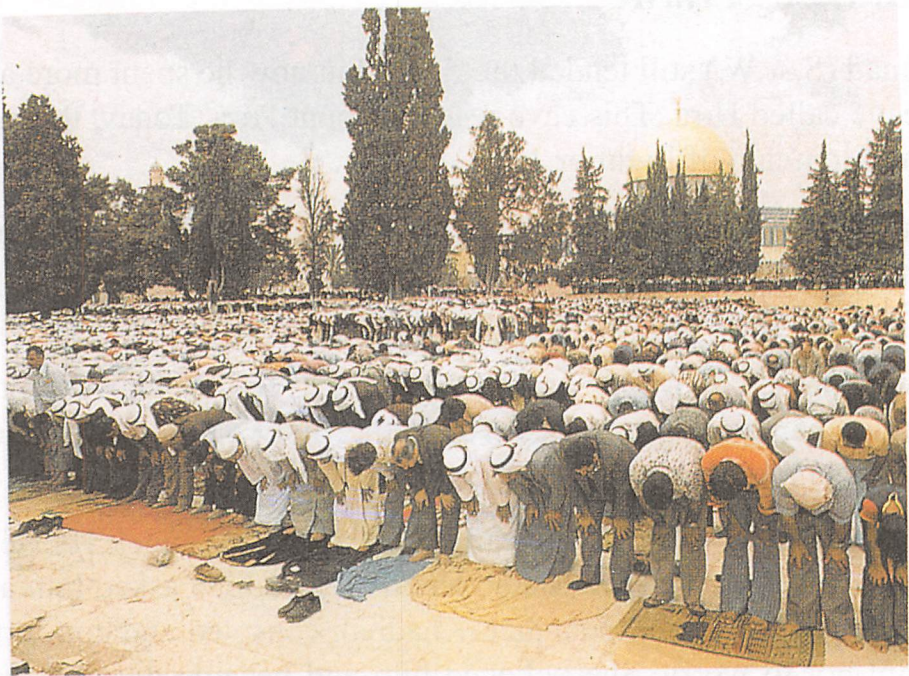
Many years passed. Now, he was 40 years old. One day, he was in the same cave. An angel came to him and conveyed the first verses of the Quran. The angel also told him that he was now a prophet.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was afraid on seeing the angel. He went home and covered himself with a cloth sheet. His wife Khadijah asked him about his condition. He told her about the angel. Khadijah consoled and comforted him. She told him not to worry. She believed him and became the first woman to accept Islam.

Dear children, recite the *Durood* often. It is like saying *Assalamu Alaikum* to



the Prophet (S.A.W.). Will you not like to greet the Prophet (S.A.W.) ? Your *Durood* or *Salaam* is conveyed to the Prophet (S.A.W.) by angels. Try to copy the Prophet's ways and habits. His ways and habits are called *Sunnah*.



Prayers in Jerusalem

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Fill in the details about Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.):*

Father's name:

Mother's name:

Tribe:

Family:

Grandfather:

Uncle:

Nurse:

Foster mother:

Date of birth:

Age:

Place of birth:

Sons:

Daughters:

2. *Why was the year 570 A.D. called the year of the elephant?*

The year 570 A.D. was called the year of the elephant because Abraha attacked the Kabah with his men and many elephants.

3. *What happened in that year?*

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.) was born in that year.

4. *Why was the Prophet (S.A.W.) sent to Halima Sadia soon after he was born?*

It was a custom in Arabia to send babies to nurses for feeding. So, the Prophet (S.A.W.) was also sent to Halima.

5. *How did the hermit Bahaira recognise the boy Muhammad (S.A.W.) to be a future prophet?*

The Bible (*Injeel*), the holy book of the Christians told about the coming of a last prophet and also showed the clues and signs of that prophet. Bahaira was a Christian and knew this.

6. *Were all prophets shepherds?*

All prophets were shepherds at some stage in life.

7. *Why did the Prophet (S.A.W.) fall asleep on both the days when he was invited to a music party?*

The Prophet (S.A.W.) did not like such music parties and Allah wanted to protect the future prophet from evils. So, he fell asleep.

8. *Why were the people quarrelling while repairing the Kabah?*

The people were quarrelling because all of them wanted to lift the black stone called the *Hajr-al-Aswad*.

9. *What did Khadijah like about Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.)?*

Khadijah liked the Prophet's (S.A.W.) honesty and simplicity.

10. *Which were the first verses revealed to the Prophet (S.A.W.) in the cave of Hira?*

The first 5 verses of *Surah Alaq* were revealed to the Prophet (S.A.W.) in the cave of Hira.

11. *Learn and recite the Durood.*

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

MORALS

1. Moosa and Ahsan are friends. Moosa prays well, often recites the *Durood* and tries to copy the Prophet's (S.A.W.) habits, big or small, in every way. Ahsan is also good and prays regularly. But, he does not try to copy the Prophet's (S.A.W.) ways. He also never recites the *Durood*. What will you tell Ahsan?

2. Shariq says, "How can I follow or copy the Prophet (S.A.W.) when I cannot see him? The Prophet's (S.A.W.) friends saw him. So, they followed him but how can I?"

Is Shariq right?

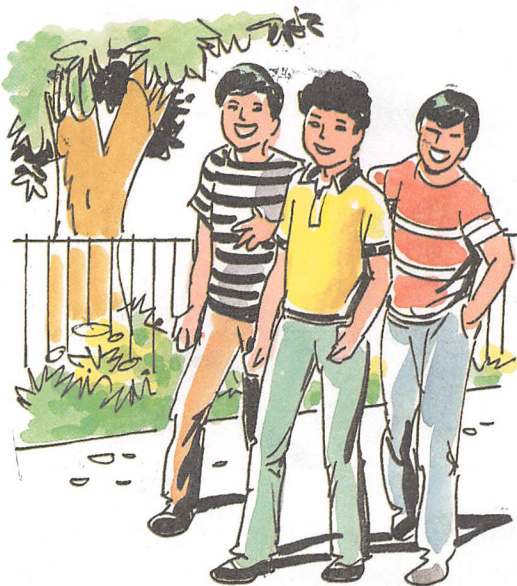
3. It is 12th *Rabiul Awwal*, the day of *Milad-un-nabi*. Faisal comes to Tariq's house. Tariq is busy studying his lessons. Faisal says in surprise, "Do you not celebrate *Milad*? No new dress, no sweet foods, no *milad* songs?" Tariq says, "The Prophet (S.A.W.) did not celebrate his birthday like that as you say. So, I too, do not celebrate it in your way. I follow him. I remember him by doing my duties. I am studying and doing my duty. I am also saying *Durood*."

Why is Tariq right?

29. HOW TO WALK



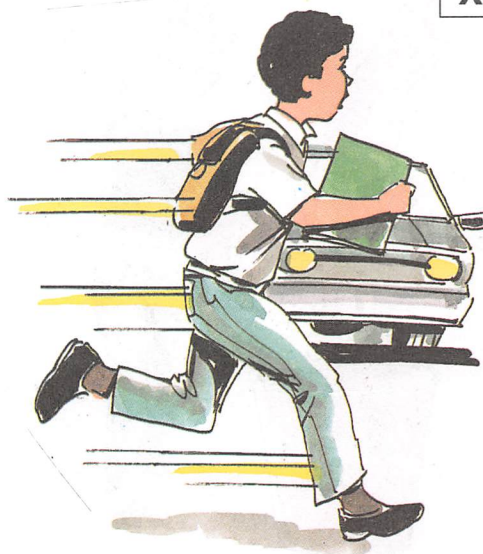
Put your right foot out of the door and say *Bismillahi Tawakkalto allallahi lahowla wala quwwata illa billahi.*



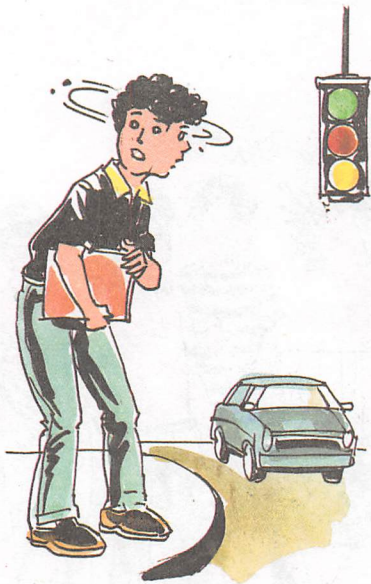
Normally, do not go out alone. Two or three persons may go together.



Walk on the pavement or foot-path.



Do not run on the road.

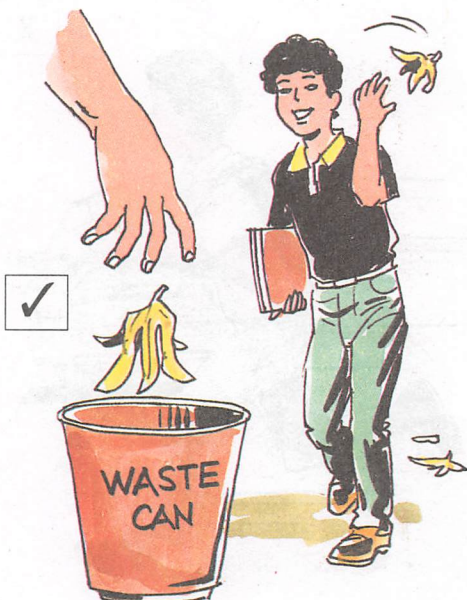


When you cross the road, first look right, then look left. Wait for the traffic signal to turn red. When the traffic stops, you may cross.



If an old, blind, sick or weak man or women or child wants to cross the road, help and hold his or her hand and help him cross the road.

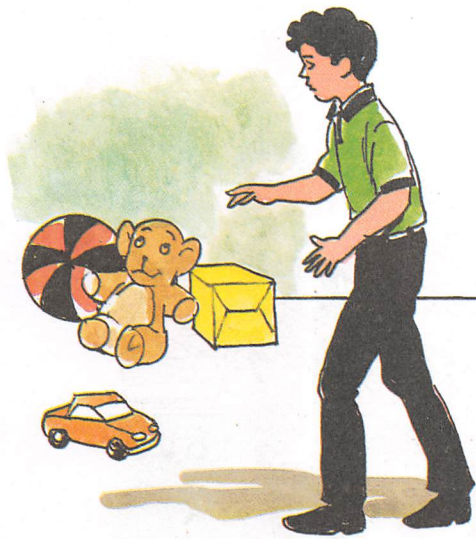
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Do not throw waste paper or rubbish on the road.



If there is a stone or branch lying in the middle of the road, pick it and keep it at the side.



Do not touch strange objects like toys, boxes, balls, brief-cases, radios or packets of any type which you may find lying on the road or on a bench. There can be a bomb in them.



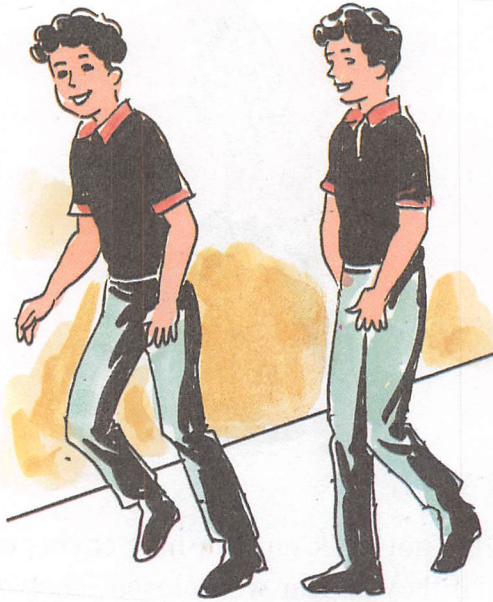
Do not walk on man-hole covers even if they appear well-closed. They can be loose and you may fall in.



Look down and watch your step to see where you walk. If you are not careful, you may walk into an open man-hole (gutter) or hurt yourself.

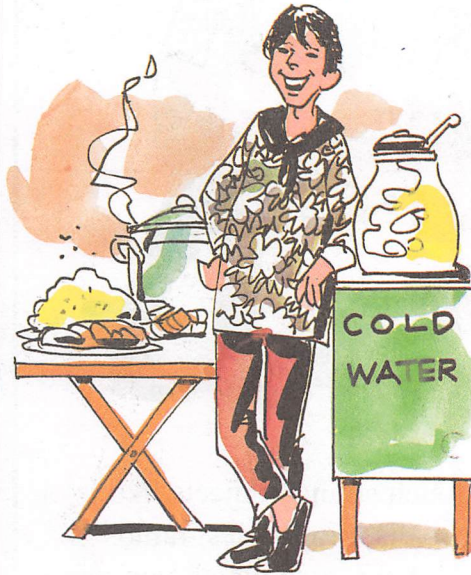


Do not drag your feet. Lift your feet and walk firmly.



Incline your body slightly forward as if you are going down a slope or down a staircase.

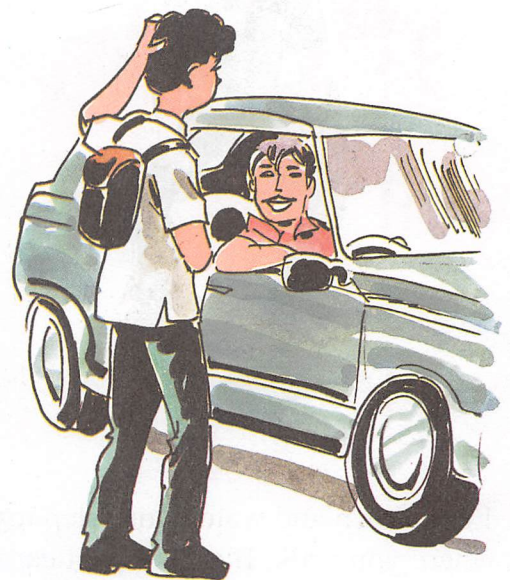
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Do not eat on the roadside. Do not drink water from public places. It can be dirty.



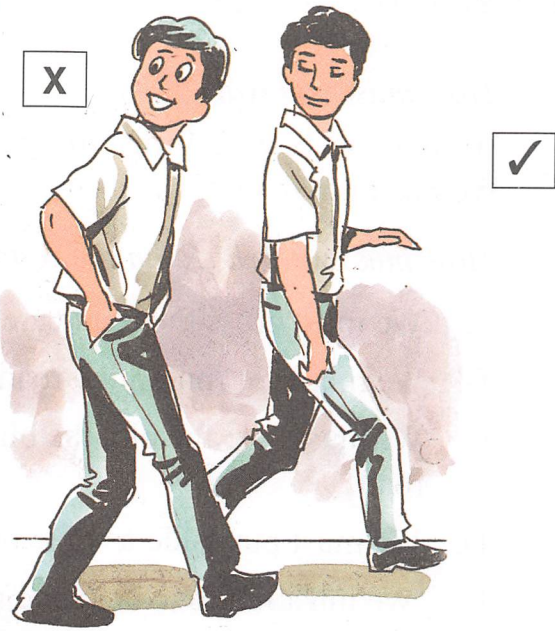
Do not talk to strangers. Do not accept chocolates or gift from strangers. Do not go with them anywhere even if they are friendly. They may kidnap you.



Do not take a lift from strangers.



Walk silently. Do not giggle, laugh or sit on the roadside.



Do not stare at people's faces. Keep your eyes low. This does not mean that you must not look up at all. You must surely look where you go but do not stare at people.



When you get into a vehicle, say this prayer or *Dua'*
Subhanallazi Sakhkhara lana haza wama kunna laho muqraneen wa inna ila Rabbana lamunqaliboon.



Greet friends if you meet them on the roadside.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How must you walk?*

We must walk with firm, strong steps as if we are coming down a slope. We must not drag our feet.

2. *How must we behave on the road?*

A. We must cross the road carefully when there is no traffic.

B. We must not run on the road.

C. We must help the old, the blind, the sick and the children to cross the road.

D. We must put aside a stone or branch from the middle of the road.

E. We must not touch strange objects, boxes or toys.

F. We must not laugh or stare or sit on the road.

3. *What dua must you say before going out?*

Before going out, we must say: "*Bismillahi Tawakkal to alallahi Ia howla wala quwwata illa billahi.*"

4. *What dua must you say when you get into a vehicle?*

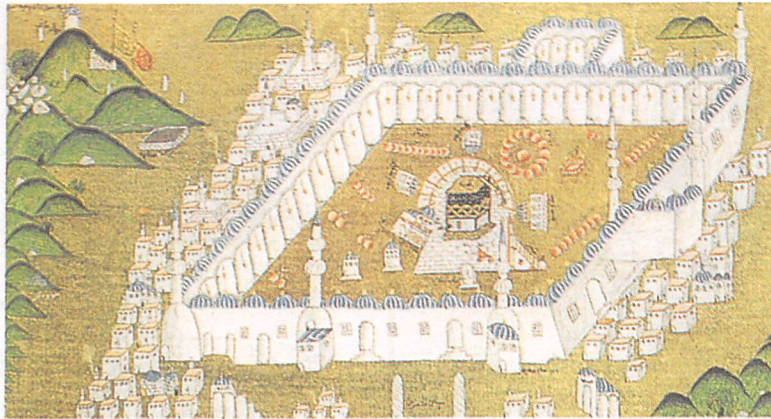
When we get into a vehicle we must say: "*Subhanallazi Sakhkhara lana haza wama kunna lahoo muqraneen wa inna ila Rabbana lamunqaliboon.*"

MORALS

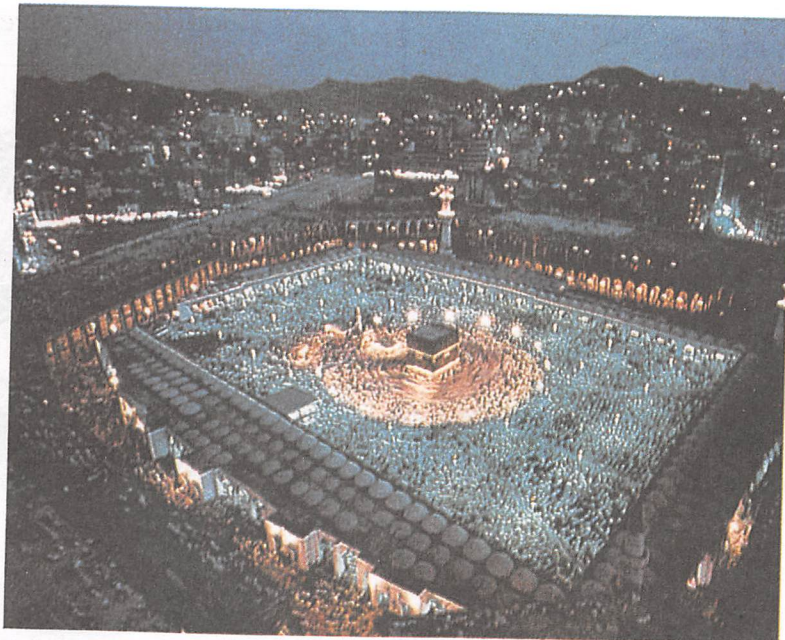
1. Sajid and Saleem are 12 years old. They are friends. They often walk carelessly on the road near manholes. Sajid says, "There is no danger in walking on manholes because they are covered". Saleem says, "But supposing the covers are loose or rusted or if they simply break? The manholes are nearly 15 feet deep and full of water." One day, Sajid is going to bring toffees for his sister. As usual, he steps on a closed and covered manhole. As he steps on the cover, the cover gets loose and opens down. Sajid falls in and drowns. Why was Saleem right?
2. Asif picks up a red box from a bench in a garden. A policeman sees this and quickly takes the box from Asif. He throws it far away. As the red box falls on the ground, it explodes and kills a man standing nearby. Asif is

saved. There was a bomb in the red box. What will you tell Asif?

3. Akhlaq picks up a stone from the middle of the road and puts it aside. Kaleem makes fun of Akhlaq. He (Kaleem) sees a pointed stone lying on the road. He does not pick it or throw it aside. After some time, his school bus comes by and its tyre gets punctured by the same stone. The children in the bus and the driver walk to the school. Why is Kaleem wrong? What do you think of Akhlaq?



Kabah — In 18th century



Kabah in modern times

30. HOW TO SLEEP

Sindbad has just returned from a long journey on his flying carpet. He is tired and wants to sleep.



He offers *Isha salat* and then ...



I must sleep early after *Isha* prayer. I will meet Father and Mother before sleeping.

Fi-amanillah, son.

*Fi-amanillah, Mother.
Fi-amanillah, Father.*



Hmm. I must lock all doors before sleeping.



Now, ablution before sleeping.



Sindbad. Shake the bed-sheets and clean the bed before sleeping. Sometimes, insects and snakes get in-between the sheets.

This *Surma* cools my eyes.



Sindbad shakes and cleans the bed-sheets.

Hmmm. The mattress is firm and straight. It is not soft. Good. That is good for my back.



This room is airy. We must sleep in an airy room.





How dark it is outside! I must not go out at night. Oh, who is that sleeping on the roof of that house? Poor man! He may fall. Thank God. I am sleeping in a protected and safe room.

Oh good. I have a glass of water, a towel, a torch and stick near me when I sleep. I may need them at night. And here is the alarm bell to contact the neighbours in an emergency.



I must put off the lights, the heaters, the fire, the gas-oven and all electric gadgets before sleeping or there can be a fire.



Now, I will sleep. But first I must say the *Ayatul Kursi*, *Surah Nas*, *Surah Falaq* and *Surah Ikhlas* and *Kalimah*.



اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ
 الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا
 نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ
 وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا
 الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
 يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا
 خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ
 مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ
 وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ
 وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا
 وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ.

Here is a copy of the
Ayatul Kursi.



I must sleep on my right side with the right hand under the right cheek. I can breathe well in this position. Sleeping on the stomach is very bad.

We cannot breathe well that way.



It is cold but I must not cover my face because if I cover my face, I will not be able to breathe well. A child died when her face was covered while sleeping.



Sindbad sleeps in a separate bed because he knows that children above the age of 10 must not sleep with parents but in a separate bed. Sindbad is 11. As he sleeps, Sindbad thinks.

Sleep is like death.



At *Fajr* time ...

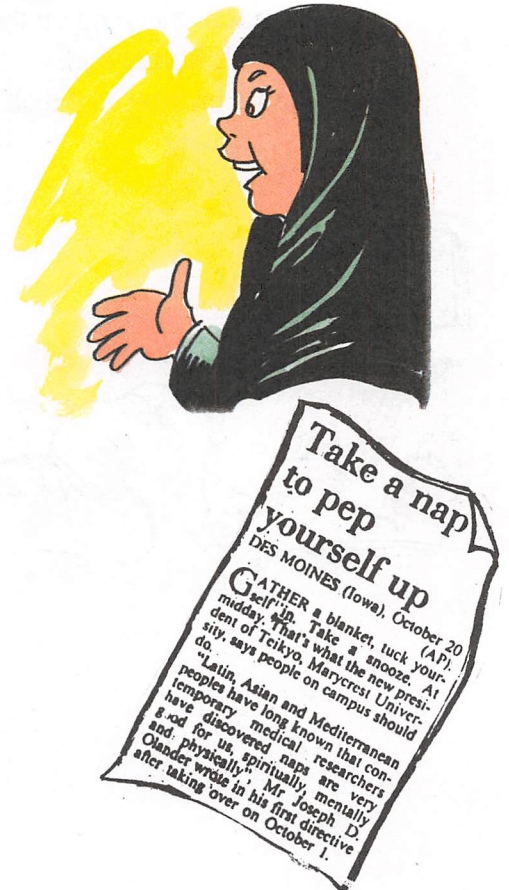
*La-Ilaha Illallah Muhammadur-rasoolullah
Alhamdulillahillazi ahyannaa badama amaataanaa wailayhinnushoor.*



Yes. Mother. I am relaxing. Here is a news-piece. It says that doctors have discovered now that a short nap at mid-day refreshes us. But, Muslims knew this 1400 years back. The midday nap must not be of more than 15 or 20 minutes. Here is the news-clipping.



Sindbad. It is time for *Qailoolah*, the nap after lunch.



CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *Why is sleep like death?*

Sleep is like death because we cannot act freely in sleep just as we cannot act freely in death. We lose our consciousness in sleep and in death both.

2. *Mark true or false:*

- A. We must sleep without wishing others in the family.
- B. We must do ablution before sleeping.
- C. We can keep all doors, lights, heaters and fire on when we sleep.
- D. We must apply *Surma* in eyes before sleeping.
- E. These days, we need not shake or clean our bedsheets before sleeping.
- F. We can sleep on the roof or the parapet of a roof or balcony.
- G. We must not go out in the dark at night.
- H. No air is needed in our bedroom.
- I. Our mattress must be firm and straight.
- J. We must sleep on our stomach.
- K. Covering the face is good while sleeping.
- L. *Qailoolah* or mid-day nap must be of hours.
- M. Sleeping on the right side is good for breathing.
- N. Sleep in like death.
- O. We must recite *Aayatul Kursi*, *Surah Nas*, *Falaq*, *Ikhlas* and *Kalimah* before sleeping.
- P. The *Aayatul Kursi* is the longest *ayat* of the Quran.

3. *Learn the dua which we say upon waking up in the morning.*

4. *What must we say before this dua when we wake up?*

We must say the *Kalimah* first when we wake up.

5. *Learn the Aayatul Kursi.*

MORALS

1. It is 9 o'clock in the morning. Madanlal's mother says to her son, "Madan. Wake up. It is late. Sleep like the Muslims sleep only until the sun is overhead". Is she right? Can you guess what makes her say so?
2. Fazal makes it a habit to check that all doors are closed and all lights, heaters and fire-articles are put off before sleeping. His mother is old and he helps her by doing this work daily. What do you think of Fazal?
3. Adnan has a habit of sleeping on his stomach. Soon, he complains of stomach-pain and indigestion. Why does Adnan have a stomach-problem?
4. Ashraf is too tired to clean and shake his bedsheets. He gets into bed and sleeps. But, soon he feels something moving under his mattress. He puts on the light and sees a snake on the bed. He picks up the stick kept near-by his bed. He hits the snake with the stick. The snake dies but is Adnan right or wrong in not cleaning his bed before sleeping?



31. SURAH AL KAUSAR

Revealed in Makkah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. Surely We have given you Abundance.
2. So pray to your Lord and sacrifice.
3. Surely, your enemy is the one who is cut-off,

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحِرْ

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ

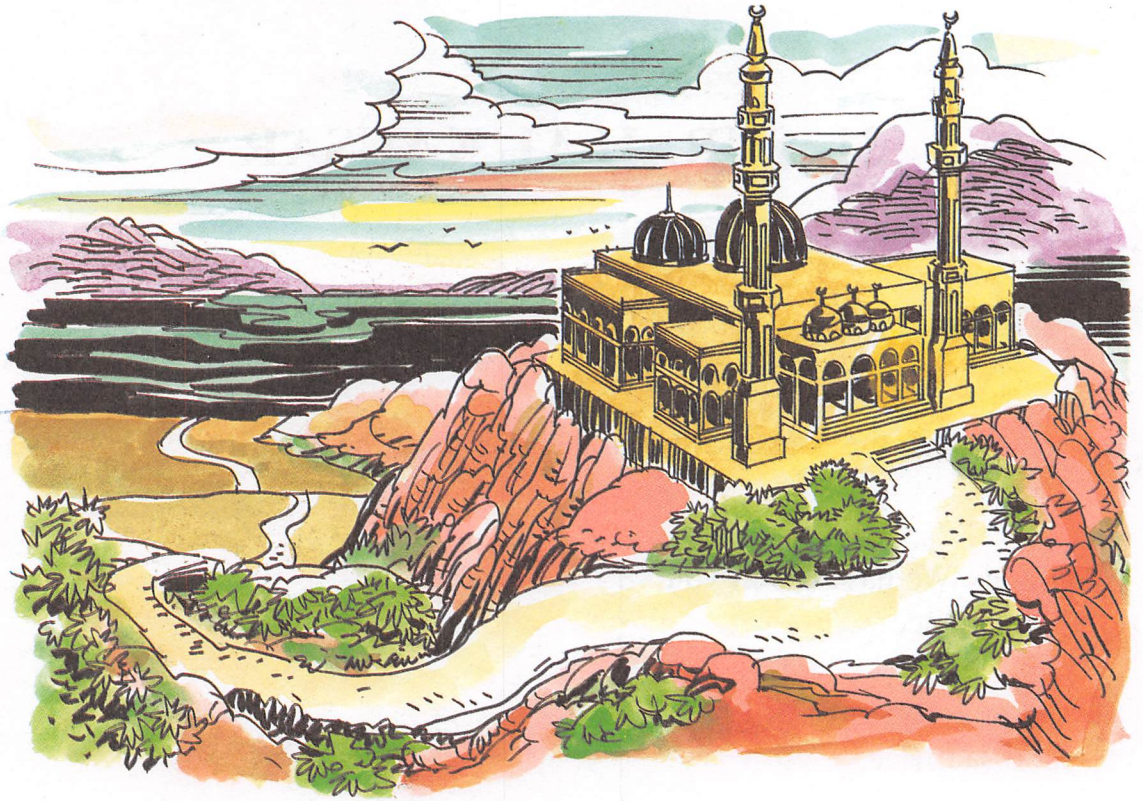
Dear Children!

Surah Kausar is the shortest *Surah* of the Quran. When Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) two sons died one after another, the non-believers laughed at him and said that now there was nobody left to extend his family or to take his name after him. They said that now he was cut-off or *Abtar*. This *Surah* was revealed at that time.

In this *Surah*, Allah told the Prophet (S.A.W.) that Allah had given him *Kausar* in both the worlds. Allah comforted the Prophet (S.A.W.) and told him that his enemies were *Abtar* or cut-off and rootless. Allah also told the Prophet (S.A.W.) to be patient and continue to pray and work and to make sacrifices in the path of Allah and not bother about the enemies.

Kausar means abundance, plenty, goodness and success in this world and the next and also heaven's stream of *Kausar*. The Prophet (S.A.W.) saw this stream of *Kausar* in heaven when he went for Meraj.

Today, we can see that nobody remembers the Prophet's (S.A.W.) enemies and they are cut-off. But, Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) name is uttered in every *Adan* and *Salat* daily and thousands of *Durood* are said for him daily. Of all names of humans, Prophet Muhammad's (S.A.W.) name is uttered and remembered daily today. So, he is not cut-off but his enemies are cut-off and forgotten now.



إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

Surely We have given you Abundance

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the central idea of this Surah?*

In this *Surah*, Allah told the Prophet (S.A.W.) that his enemies are cut-off, and He had given *Kausar* to the Prophet (S.A.W.) and so he must be patient and go on praying to Allah and making sacrifices in Allah's path.

2. *What is the meaning of Kausar?*

Kausar means abundance, plenty and goodness in both the worlds.

3. *How did the Prophet (S.A.W.) get Kausar in this world?*

Allah gave *Kausar* in this world to the Prophet (S.A.W.) by giving him the gifts of Islam, Quran, prophethood, victory and an *Ummah* which will spread his message and name in the world in all times.

4. *How will the Prophet (S.A.W.), get Kausar in the next world?*

The Prophet (S.A.W.) will get *Kausar* in the next world by getting success, nearness to Allah, heaven and heaven's stream *Kausar*.

5. Match the following:

<i>Kausar</i>	The Prophet (S.A.W.) and Muslims
Cut-off	The non-believers
Successful	Abundance

6. Match the Arabic words with their English meanings:

Abundance	الْأَبْتَرُ
Pray	فَصَّلْ
Have given	كُوْنَتْ
Cut-off	وَأَنْحَرُ
And make sacrifice	اعْطَيْنَاكَ

7. Write whether the following are true or false: or

- A. The Prophet (S.A.W.) will get *Kausar* in *Aakhirah* only.
- B. *Kausar* is for the Prophet (S.A.W.) in both the worlds.
- C. The Prophet (S.A.W.) saw the stream of of *Kausar* in heaven when he went for *Meraj*.
- D. The non-believers are cut-off
- E. We will meet the Prophet (S.A.W.) at the pond of *Kausar* on Judgment Day.
- F. Only true Muslims will drink from the pond of *Kausar*.



32. SERVE YOUR PARENTS



There are two special things in the world. If you just look at them with love, you get sawab (reward). Do you know what these 2 things are? They are: The Kabah and your parents. Your parents are a great gift of Allah to you. They love you. They care for you. They worry about you all the time. If they do not see you even for a few minutes when you are in the next room, they become restless and worried. Sometimes, they stay hungry but they give you food. But, their best gift to you is a good education and a good understanding of life. They teach you how to live. Can you repay them? You can never repay their favours but you can try to be good to them. Love them. Care for them. Try to serve them in every way. Do not back-answer your parents even if they scold or beat you. The Quran says that you must not utter even a word or *uff* in front of them. This means that you must not say even a word which may make them unhappy. They looked after you when you were a baby but you do not remember that now. They did not sleep for many nights and many months to comfort you in your sleep. They took many pains to raise you, to give you proper food, clothes and to send you to a good school. They work so hard to earn money for you. They were loving and kind to you. So, be thankful for whatever they give you. Do not ask for costly dresses or things. Love, respect and serve them. Pray for their forgiveness (maghfirat) when they die.

Listen to this story. One day, a mother lay sleeping in bed. Suddenly, she felt thirsty. She called out to her child, "Son, give me some water". The child

brought water for her. But, now he saw that his mother had again fallen asleep. He did not wake her up. He stood there with the glass of water for many hours. He thought that she may wake up any time and will need water.

After many hours, his mother woke up and saw the child standing near her bed. She said in surprise, “You are still standing!” The child said, “Yes Mother! I was standing so that I could give you water whenever you woke up.” Dear children, the child did not want to disturb his mother by waking her up but he also wanted to serve her. His mother blessed him and prayed for him. This little child turned out to be a great person — Sharafuddin Yahya. You too can be like Sharafuddin Yahya.



REMEMBER: A CHILD’S BEST FRIENDS ARE HIS PARENTS.

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *How can you repay your parent’s favours?*

We can repay our parents’ favours slightly by being grateful for all that they have done for us.

2. *How can you show that you are grateful to your parents?*

We can show that we are grateful to our parents by loving, serving, and obeying them, by studying well and by being good.

3. *How do parents treat their children?*

Parents treat their children with love and kindness and give them comfort- and education.

MORALS

1. Shahid and Faisal are friends. They study in the same class. Shahid serves his mother. He also serves his father well. He loves them and they give him blessings and *dua*. He makes tea for them after *Fajr salat* and studies well. Faisal does not respect his parents. One day, his mother tells him to study. He says, "Mind your own business." He does not study. After 15 years, Shahid is a popular and respected teacher and he lives a peaceful and comfortable life. Faisal is a lonely and angry man with no friends. His mother is dead and he lives by the income of a house given on rent. He did not finish his studies. So, he does not get a job. He is not happy in life. Why is Shahid happy? Why is Faisal a sad and lonely man?
2. Yasir's shirt tears while playing. His mother tells him to stitch it. She says, "A stitch in time saves nine. If you do not mend it now, it will tear more." Yasir says, "I am a boy. Stitching is a woman's work. I just don't know why they teach us needle-work at the school." His mother says, "Our Prophet (S.A.W.) patched and mended his own clothes. He also helped his wife in the house work when he was free. That is why they teach you needle-work in the school. Now, mend your shirt in one of the two ways. Do darning or patch work on your torn shirt." What do you think of Yasir?
3. Nisar thinks that his father wants to tie him up. He thinks that he is not allowed to be free by his father. Nisar's father tells him to keep his things and room in order. His mother teaches him how to speak, dress, eat and live. They tell him to study because they love him and want him to be comfortable in life. They think they are doing their duty by teaching him good habits. Nisar thinks that they are taking away his freedom and scolding him all the time. Is Nisar right? Tell him what to do?



33. THIS IS ME

In the square below, draw a picture of yourself. Below it, write what you would like to be when you grow up.

I am sure you know what these pictures mean:



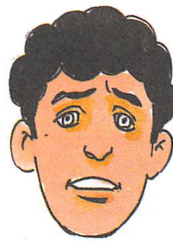
happy



angry



sad



worried



peaceful

I am

This me.

34. SURAH AL NASR

Revealed in Madina

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

1. When comes the help of Allah and victory,
2. And when you see the people entering Allah's religion in large crowds,
3. Then praise your Lord and seek His forgiveness, for He is ever an acceptor of repentance.

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

Dear Children!

When Makkah was conquered by the Prophet (S.A.W.), the people of entire Arabia began embracing Islam. They came in many large groups to the Prophet (S.A.W.) to accept Islam. This *Surah* was revealed at the time of the Prophet's (S.A.W.) farewell pilgrimage (*Haj*). In this *Surah*, Allah tells the Prophet (S.A.W.) that when he sees people entering Islam in large numbers, it is a help from Allah and a victory for the Muslims. Then, the Prophet (S.A.W.) must thank and praise Allah for this victory and seek forgiveness from Him.

This *Surah* teaches us that we must not be proud of our good work or of any victory but we must thank and praise Allah for His help and for giving us a chance to do good work. Any victory which we may get, is not because of our efforts but because of Allah's help.

When this *Surah* was revealed, the Prophet (S.A.W.) understood that it was a sign of his coming death, that his work was complete and his death was near. He began praying more after that. He died three months after this *Surah* was revealed.



وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

*And when you see the people entering Allah's religion in large crowds.
Then praise your Lord and seek His forgiveness*

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

1. *What is the meaning of Nasr?*

Nasr means 'help'.

2. *What is the central idea of Surah al Nasr?*

In this *Surah*, Allah tells the Prophet (S.A.W.) that when people enter Islam in large numbers, it is a help from Allah and a victory for Muslims. So, the Prophet (S.A.W.) must thank and praise Allah and seek forgiveness from Him.

3. *Match the following:*

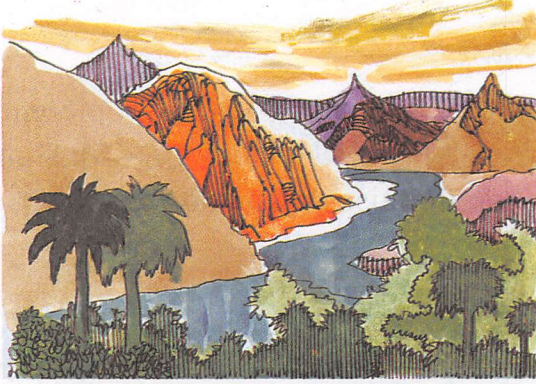
When people enter Islam in crowds	and praise Allah
We must thank	It is a victory
We must not be proud of	our good work

4. *Match the Arabic words with their English meanings:*

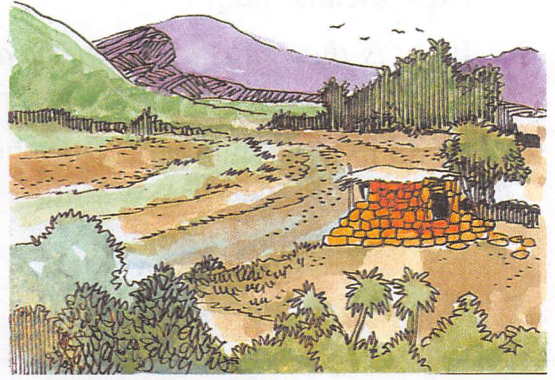
Help	يَدْخُلُونَ
Victory	أَفْوَاجاً
Enter	اسْتَغْفِرْهُ
Crowds	الْفَتْحِ
Seek forgiveness	نَصْرٌ

35. THE STORY OF MAKKAH

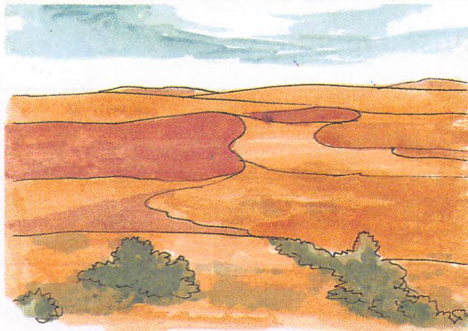
1. Makkah is the first and oldest town on earth because the first man and woman, Adam and Hawwa, lived here. That is why it is called Mother of Towns or Ummul Qura.



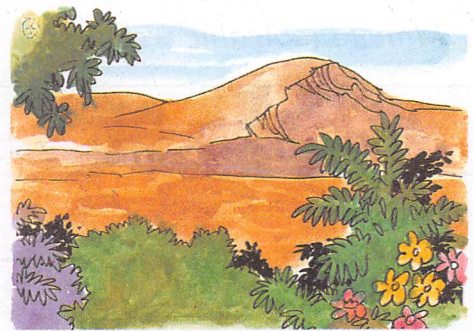
2. Long ago, Makkah was green and fertile with gardens, streams and fields.



3. Makkah is in Arabia. Arabia comes from the word 'Arabah'. In Hebrew language, Arabah means forest or field. In modern Arabic language, Arabah means a desert.



4. The first men lived and died here. The Arab Semites lived in Makkah long ago. Many Prophets like Prophet Hood and Saleh came here when Arabia was green.



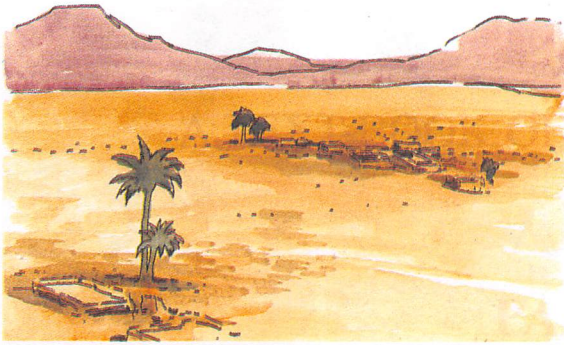
5. After many years, the climate changed. Rains stopped. The forests and fields dried up in Arabia and Africa. The land turned into a desert. There were famines. People died. The city of Makkah was destroyed. Nothing remained here.



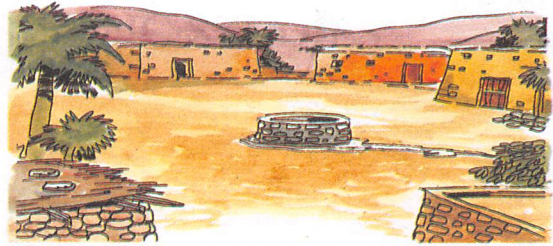
6. Many Arab Semites went away to other lands in search of food and water. They built great kingdoms in new lands of Babylon, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine and North Africa. They never came back. That is why they were called 'The Lost People' or 'Umam-e-Baidah'. Some of these lost Arabs were the Hyksos, Canaanites, Phoenicians, Amaliq, Amorites, some Babylonians some Assyrians and some Dravidians. They never came back.



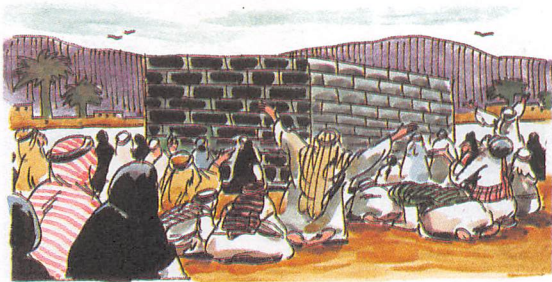
7. Many Arabs built new houses in other parts of Arabia. They left Makkah. Nothing remained in Makkah. The Kabah too was destroyed in the storms.



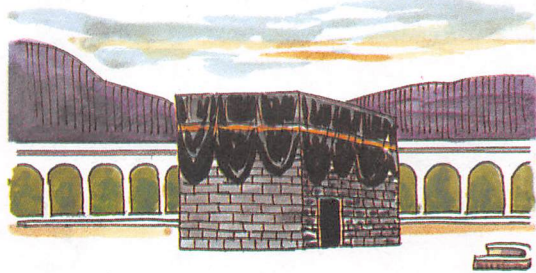
8. After hundreds of years, Prophet Ibraheem (AS) and his wife Hajarah and son Ismail came here. Prophet Ibraheem (AS) went away but Hajarah and baby Ismail stayed back here alone in the desert. The Jurhum people of Yemen soon joined them and they lived happily around the well of *Zam Zam*. Again the town of Makkah was inhabited.



9. After some years, Prophet Ibraheem (AS) and his son Ismail (AS) re-built the Kabah again in 2070 BC. Now, the Haj was started again. Hajis began coming from all over the world to Makkah. Makkah became the centre of the world again because the Kabah was re-built.



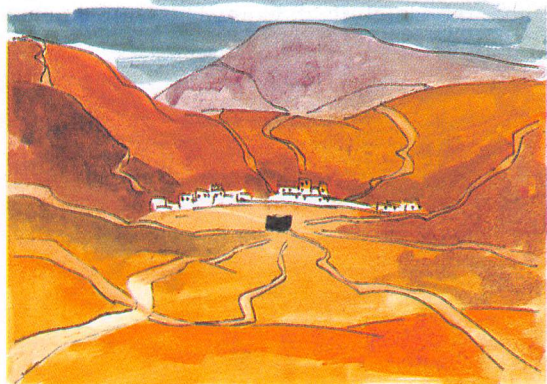
10. Makkah had many names. It was called Bakka in olden days. The Greeks called it Macoraba. The Vedas called it Makhteshwar. The Quran called it Baladul-Ameen or City of Peace and Ummul Qura or Mother of Towns.



11. Since ancient times, people of different countries came and met here when they came for Haj. It was their central meeting place.



12. Many trade routes passed by Makkah. This and the Kabah made it the heart of the ancient world.



13. After Prophet Ismail, the Jurhum people managed the Kabah's work like cleaning it, keeping its key and feeding and helping the Hajis. But, soon the Qahtanian people fought and drove out the Jurhum from Makkah after a battle.



14. The Jurhum people were angry. They filled the *Zam Zam* well with sand and sealed it. Then they left Makkah forever. *Zam Zam* was now lost in the sands. For 400 years, it remained lost and hidden.



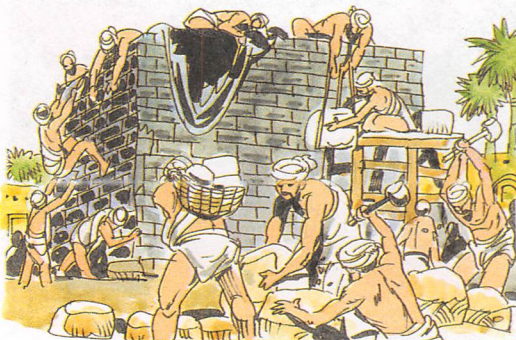
15. People forgot Islam. They kept idols in the Kabah.



16. But a group called the "Haneef or Hunafa" still prayed to One God. A man named Qusayy belonged to this group.



17. Qusayy belonged to the Quraish tribe. Most Quraish people lived far from Makkah. Qusayy called them to Makkah. So, he was called "Qusayy Mujamme or the Gatherer". He became the Chief of Makkah. The Quraish came and built good houses in Makkah.



18. After Qusayy, his grandson Hashim became the Chief of Makkah. Hashim's real name was Amro but he was called 'Hashim the Mixer' because he mixed bread and mutton curry and fed it to the people of entire Makkah in a famine. 'Hashim' means one who crushes and mixes. Hashim was generous. Then, he died.



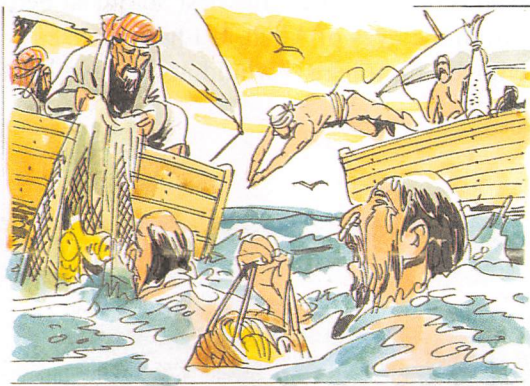
19. One night, Hashim's son Abdul Muttalib dreamt of the well of *Zam Zam*. He saw the exact spot of *Zam Zam* in his dream for 3 nights. During the day, he dug the ground at that spot and found *Zam Zam*. So, he was called '*Saaqi-al-Zam Zam*'.



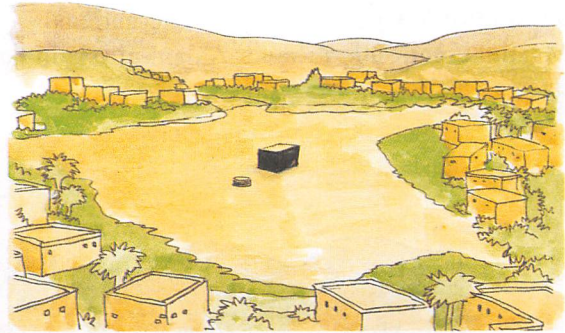
20. The people were happy to get back *Zam Zam*. *Zam Zam* became Makkah's life-line again. This water cured diseases. It still does. It holds the highest mineral content of the world's waters.



21. The people around Makkah did a lot of fishing, pearling and ship-building. They went in the sea to collect pearls with clips on their nose.



22. Abdul Muttalib's son Abdullah was called the '*Lamp of Makkah*' because his face shone with a strange light. He was very pious and good. Now, Makkah was a major town and nerve-centre of Arabia.



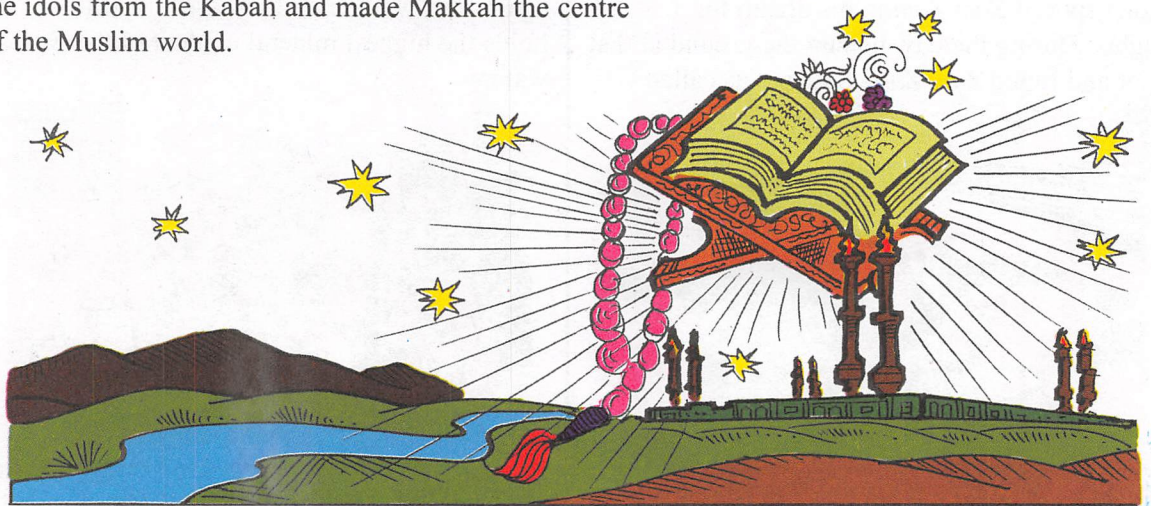
23. Abdullah married Amina but he died soon. Amina gave birth to Muhammad (SAW) the Prophet of Allah in 570 AD.



That year, in 570 AD, a Yemeni Chief Abraha attacked Makkah. He wanted to destroy the *Kabah*. He came with an army of elephants. He and his army were destroyed by an army of birds. That year was called the '*Year of Elephants*'.

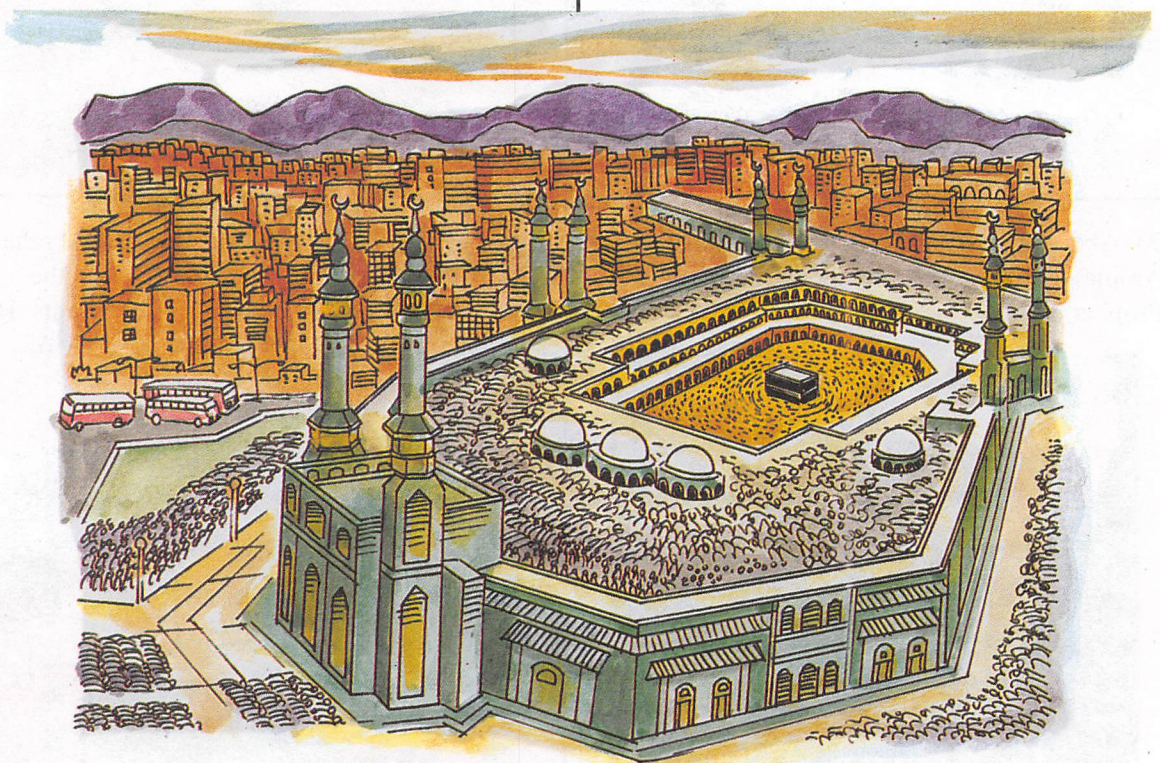


24. When Prophet Muhammad (SAW) grew up, he spread Islam and stopped idol-worship. He removed the idols from the Kabah and made Makkah the centre of the Muslim world.



25. Today, Makkah is a modern city. People come here for Haj and Umra from far and near.
26. Makkah has a huge oil industry. It has many schools, colleges, hospitals, hotels, markets and a beautiful Masjid-Haram. The international Muslim organisation Rabita-Aalam-al-Islami has its headquarters in Makkah.

27. The Prophet (SAW) loved this city and said that it was the best city on earth. He also said, "You (O Makkah) are the best and most beloved land in the eyes of Allah. If I had not been removed from here, I would never have left this place."



Can You Remember?

1. Why is Makkah called the first and oldest town and the Mother of Towns?

A. Makkah is called the first and oldest town on earth because the first man and woman, Adam and Hawwa and their children lived here.

2. In which word does Arabia have its root?

A. Arabia comes from the word 'Arabah'. In old Hebrew language, it meant forest or field. In today's Arabic language, it means desert.

3. Was Makkah green and fertile earlier?

A. Yes, Makkah was green and fertile long ago. It had fields, gardens and streams.

4. How did Makkah turn into a desert?

A. The rains stopped. The fields and forests dried up and Makkah then turned into a desert.

5. Who were the 'Lost People or Umam-e-Baidah'?

A. The 'Lost People or the Umam-e-Baidah' were the people who left Arabia and went away to other lands.

6. What did the lost people of Arabia do in other lands?

A. They built huge kingdoms in new lands.

7. What happened to Makkah and the Kabah in the famines and the storms?

A. Makkah and the Kabah were destroyed and lost in the storms.

8. Who founded the town of Makkah again?

A. Hajarrah and her baby son Ismail, started the town of Makkah again.

9. Who joined Hajarrah in Makkah?

A. The Jurhum people of Yemen joined Hajarrah and lived in Makkah.

10. Give the other names of Makkah.

A. Ummul Qura (Mother of towns), Baladul-Ameen (City of peace), Macoraba, Bakka and Makhteshwar were the other names of Makkah.

11. Why was Makkah called the heart of the

ancient world?

A. Makkah was called the heart of the ancient world because of the Kabah and because trade routes passed by it.

12. Who sealed the Zam Zam well?

A. The Jurhum people sealed the Zam Zam well by filling it with sand before leaving Makkah.

13. Which group prayed to One Allah only after Prophet Ismail?

A. The 'Haneef or Hunafa'.

14. Why was Qusayy called the 'Gatherer'?

A. Qusayy was called the 'Gatherer' because he collected the Quraish tribe in Makkah.

15. Why was Amro called 'Hashim the Mixer'?

A. Amro was called 'Hashim the Mixer' because he mixed bread and mutton curry and fed it to the Makkans in a famine. 'Hashim' means one who crushes and mixes.

16. Why was Abdul Muttalib called 'Saqi-al-Zam Zam'?

A. Abdul Muttalib was called Saqi-al-Zam Zam because he discovered the well of Zam Zam.

17. Why was Abdullah called the 'Lamp of Makkah'?

A. Abdullah was called the 'Lamp of Makkah' because he was very pious and good and there was a strange light on his face.

18. Who attacked Makkah in the 'Year of Elephants'?

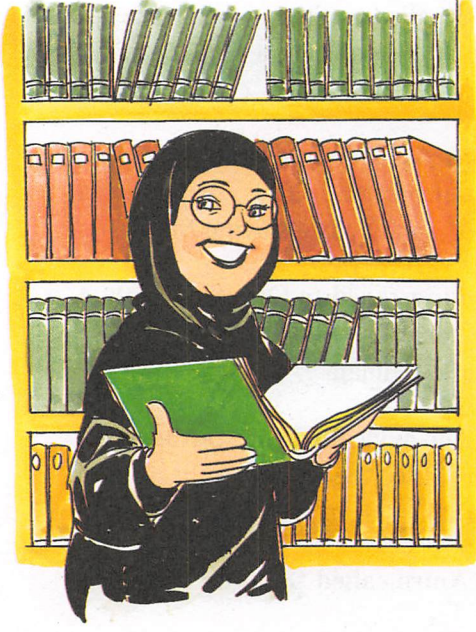
A. The Yemeni Chief Abraha attacked Makkah in the Year of the Elephants but was destroyed by an army of birds.

19. Who again made Makkah the centre of the Muslim world?

A. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) made Makkah the centre of the Muslim world.

20. Which Muslim organisation is based in Makkah?

A. The 'Rabita Aalam-al-Islami' is based in Makkah.



36. UNDERSTANDING THE QURAN

URDU	ARABIC
1. For	لِ
2. Not, no	لَا
3. This (that)	ذَلِكَ
4. Definite article (as the)	الْ
5. In it, wherein	فِيهِ
6. And	وَ
7. Out of what	مِمَّا
8. Them	هُمُ هِمُّ
9. What, are not	مَا
10. From	مِنْ

11. On	پر	عَلَى
12. Verily that	بے شک	إِنَّ أَنْ
13. Whether	خواہ - آیا - کیا :	أَمْ أ
14. Or, whether	کیا ؟	أَمْ
15. Not	نہیں	لَمْ
16. One who	کوئی، جو، کون	مَنْ
17. Except	سوائے	إِلَّا
18. So whoever	پس	فَ
19. When	جب	إِذَا
20. Beware	خبردار	إِلَّا
21. But	لیکن	لَكِنْ
22. As	جس طرح	كَمَا
23. Towards	کی طرف	إِلَى
24. Surely we	بے شک ہم	إِنَّا
25. Thee	تیری - جیسا - مانند	كَ

26. So when	پھر جب	فَلَمَّا
27. Or	یا	أَوْ
28. If	اگر	لَوْ
29. Yours	تم کو، تمہارا	كُم
30. You	تم	أَنْتُمْ
31. If	اگر	إِنْ
32. Never	ہرگز نہیں	لَنْ
33. This	یہ	هَذَا
34. So	کہ	أَنَّ
35. But	لیکن	أَمَّا
36. Then	پھر	ثُمَّ
37. If	اگر	إِمَّا

